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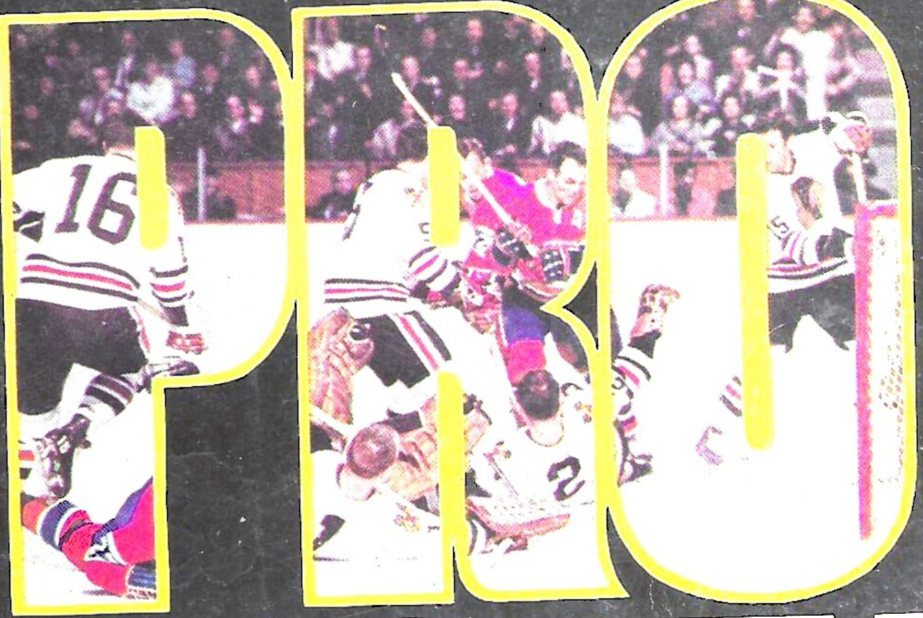

PRO HOCKEY 68-69

JIM PROUDFOOT

JIM PROUDFOOT has been writing sports for a living since 1954. Hockey has been a specialty throughout that period and not just as it's observed from a seat in the press box. A lot of that time has been spent in dressing rooms and executive offices, digging up the kind of behind-the-scenes information that sports fans like to have at their fingertips.

He's been a staff writer for the *Toronto Star* since 1954 and a columnist since 1959. He has travelled extensively in Europe on the international hockey beat and has covered the sport at the professional level during all of those 14 seasons.

Jim, 35, is a Torontonian and lives close to his favorite hangout. Maple Leaf Gardens, home of the Toronto Maple Leafs, is across the street.

PRO HOCKEY 68-69

A *Pocket Book* edition

1st printing . . . . September, 1968

The publisher and author cannot assume responsibility for player and personnel changes made after this book went to press.

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DEDICATION:

To Clarence Campbell, president of the National Hockey League. I'll live to see the day when his contributions to hockey are properly recognized. He won't.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

There's a by-line on this book, but it tells an incomplete story. There are others, without whom the thing wouldn't have happened. They include Jim Smallwood, head coach at Simon & Schuster of Canada, who had the idea in the first place and made it work; the front-office personnel of every NHL team but one; and the staff at league headquarters.

J. P.

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PART ONE

HOCKEY MAKES THE SCENE

Hockey took its proper place as one of North America's important spectator sports in 1968.

During the 50 years it had existed before, the National Hockey League had confined itself to the continent's northeastern corner, where ice and skates were familiar sights. Then, in one historic season, the NHL doubled. Hockey was taken west to California, into six new cities altogether and, thanks to television, into almost every home in every state. And fans everywhere found out what their Canadian brethren had known all along: that hockey is the fastest game men play and that, at times, it is the most exciting.

The rules are simple. That helps. Hockey is easy to understand. Men on skates, using sticks, try to propel a small black disc along the ice and into the opposition goal. Know that much and you can appreciate hockey. But it takes more to make a sport big. It takes the kind of surprises the expanded NHL provided in that first winter.

Hockey followed the examples furnished by football and baseball when it spread out. It staffed its new members mainly with athletes the existing teams didn't want any more. For that reason, the expansion clubs were expected to be weak and inadequate at first. They were anything but.

There were more top hockey players around than anybody had realized. Intersectional matches proved it early. The fledgling Western Division scored 40 victories over the East, double what was widely forecast. And Toronto Maple Leafs, the defending Stanley

PART TWO

THE NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE, 1968–69

THE TEAMS IN PROFILE — EASTERN DIVISION

BOSTON BRUINS

IN BRIEF

1967–68 finish—*third.*
Strengths—*good scoring punch, magic of Bobby Orr.*
Weaknesses—*too many penalties, Orr's gimpy knees.*
Probable 1968–69 finish—*third.*

Boston Bruins haven't won the Stanley Cup since 1941, but that drought seems about to end. They look like the rising team in big-league hockey today.

One of the reasons, of course, is their incredible 20-year-old, Bobby Orr, already acclaimed as the finest defenceman in the game. Providing knee problems don't bother him any more, he is certainly good enough to keep the Bruins close to the top NHL clubs, maybe even lift them a notch in the standings.

Boston got more goals than anybody else in the league last season. Several players had their finest years ever. But they can slip a bit without damaging Bruins excessively because their defence is bound to improve as it matures, even forgetting Orr. The five regulars have an average age of 24.

Bruins don't plan many changes, although they will take a good,

BRUINS 1968–69 TEAM ROSTER

	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	1967-68 Record G.	A.	Pts.
Forwards								
Johnny Bucyk	5–11	190	Edmonton, Alta.	May 12, 1935	Boston	30	39	69
Wayne Cashman	6–1	168	Kingston, Ont.	June 24, 1945	Oklahoma City (CHL)	21	30	51
Phil Esposito	6–1	187	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Feb. 20, 1942	Boston	35	49	84
Ken Hodge	6–2	200	Toronto, Ont.	June 25, 1944	Boston	25	31	56
Ted Hodgson	5–11	185	Hobbema, Alta.	June 30, 1945	Oklahoma City (CHL)	11	10	21
Ross Lonsberry	5–10	180	Humboldt, Sask.	Feb. 7, 1947	Oklahoma City (CHL)	16	18	34
Jim Lorentz	5–11	170	Kitchener, Ont.	May 1, 1947	Oklahoma City (CHL)	33	50	83
John McKenzie	5–9	170	High River, Alta.	Dec. 12, 1937	Boston	28	38	66
Ron Murphy	5–11	185	Hamilton, Ont.	April 10, 1933	Boston	0	1	1
Derek Sanderson	6–0	170	Niagara Falls, Ont.	June 16, 1946	Boston	24	25	49
Glen Sather	5–11	170	High River, Alta.	Sept. 2, 1943	Boston	8	12	20
Eddie Shack	6–0	190	Sudbury, Ont.	Feb. 11, 1937	Boston	23	19	42
Fred Stanfield	5–10	177	Toronto, Ont.	May 4, 1944	Boston	20	44	64
Ed Westfall	6–0	171	Oshawa, Ont.	Sept. 19, 1940	Boston	14	22	36
Tom Williams	5–11	180	Duluth, Minn.	April 17, 1940	Boston	18	32	50
Defencemen								
Don Awrey	6–0	175	Kitchener, Ont.	July 18, 1943	Boston	3	12	15
Gary Doak	5–11	175	Goderich, Ont.	Feb. 26, 1946	Boston	2	10	12
Jean Gauthier	6–1	196	Montreal, Que.	April 29, 1937	Philadelphia	5	7	12
Barry Gibbs	6–0	180	Lloydminster, Sask.	1948	Oklahoma City (CHL)	7	16	23
Ted Green	5–10	196	St. Boniface, Man.	March 23, 1940	Boston	7	36	43
Bobby Orr	5–11	175	Parry Sound, Ont.	March 20, 1948	Boston	11	20	31
Dallas Smith	5–11	180	Hamiota, Man.	Oct. 10, 1941	Boston	4	23	27
Dave Woodley	5–10	175	Victoria, B.C.	Oct. 3, 1945	Oklahoma City (CHL)	2	11	13
Goalies						**G.P.**	**G.A.**	**Ave.**
Gerry Cheevers	5–11	185	St. Catharines, Ont.	Dec. 2, 1940	Boston	47	125	2.83
Russ Gillow	5–10	160	Hespeler, Ont.	Sept. 2, 1939	Oklahoma City (CHL)	43	91	2.16
Ed Johnston	5–10	185	Montreal, Que.	Nov. 23, 1935	Boston	28	73	2.87

long look at 21-year-old Jim Lorentz, No. 2 scorer in the Central League last year.

Bruins feel they must keep the opposition worried and off-balance with hyper-aggressive hockey. And it works for them, too. But the system has a built-in disadvantage. You can't avoid penalties when you play it that way and this means you need good and tireless checkers up front to counteract the power plays you then encounter. Ed Westfall's ability to continue doing this work, and the extent to which Bruins can help him, may determine the club's 1968–69 fate.

Of almost equal concern, though, was the Bruins' playoff collapse against Montreal. Hockey's heaviest artillery got an insipid eight goals in four Cup games. A disappointment, certainly, but probably psychologically good in the long run. The season had been a triumph already. That was enough for one year.

HARRY SINDEN

Boston Bruins started hockey's trend toward youthful coaches when they appointed 34-year-old Harry Sinden in 1966. Sinden had another strike against him: he'd never played a single game in the National Hockey League.

Neither thing mattered, as it turned out. Sinden's rebuilt Bruins were last in his rookie season, then moved up to third in the 1967–68 Eastern Division standings, improving their points total by an incredible 40—the equivalent of 20 victories. Bruins entered the Stanley Cup playoffs for the first time since 1959—an achievement in itself—but did poorly once they got there.

"It was an unsatisfactory ending to a good year," Sinden says. "At least we know now what we have to do. We have to do better next season. There'll be no complacency on this club."

Sinden was a defenceman and it was his ability to teach this phase of hockey that impressed Bruins' management when he was coaching their farm clubs in the minors. He'd taken that job, as a player and an executive, after five seasons of senior amateur hockey in Canada. He'd been a key man for the Canadian team from Whitby, Ont., that won the world amateur title in 1958. Wren Blair, now the head man at Minnesota, was manager of that Whitby club and

he hired Sinden while he was helping operate the Boston farm system.

"We have a young team," Sinden pointed out, "and in the long run, that probably hurt us, too, especially in the playoffs. But you don't acquire experience overnight. It comes gradually so I look for our club, now that we have many of the players we want, to improve gradually."

Handsome Harry, a senior now in a league that has coaches aged 29 and 33, has his own unique coaching style. He participates in Bruin workouts, for he's still only two years away from active competition.

Gerry Cheevers: Boston Bruins surprised everybody last season when they decided to go with Gerry Cheevers as their No. 1 goalie. His lifetime NHL average was a horrible 4.12 and he'd wound up the previous spring tending goal in the Central League for Oklahoma City. Coach Sinden, however, was impressed by his work in taking his club to the Central League title and felt he was ready at last, at age 27. "He's not a picture goalie," Sinden says, "but he gets the job done." Right. He does. Cheevers had a lot to do with Bruins' charge to third place, scoring three shutouts and lowering his goals-per-game mark to 2.83. Cheevers is one of Canada's finest lacrosse players, though he doesn't indulge in that summer pastime any more, and his post-hockey plans call for a new career in thoroughbred racing.

Bobby Orr: The Amazing Bobby Orr was the nickname they hung on this talented lad when he was an Ontario junior, and it still fits. Only 20, and with just two NHL seasons behind him, he is now holder of the Norris Trophy for the game's most proficient defenceman. He made the second all-star team as a 19-year-old rookie, then led the poll last season.

Arguments rage over Orr's greatest talent. He has a tremendous burst of speed, useful on the attack and to recover from errors. He shoots and passes accurately. "I'd like to improve my defensive work in our own end," he insists.

There's only one problem. Even at this early stage, Orr has bad knees. There was an operation last season, costing him several weeks of play, and it was repeated during the summer. He was to be ready for training camp but the knees must remain a source of

serious concern. Injuries, you see, are all that can prevent Orr from dominating hockey for the next couple of decades.

Don Awrey: A quiet, law-abiding citizen who turned to crime. That's the story of Don Awrey's hockey career. He used to play mildly and according to the rulebook. "And found I was getting nowhere," he says. But during the 1966–67 campaign, he deliberately became more aggressive, more hostile and served 153 penalty minutes with Hershey's American League club. That won him speedy promotion to the Boston lineup. Last season, he led the rough, tough Bruins with 150 minutes. "He's fast," says coach Sinden. "We needed that on defence, too."

Ted Green: Boston Bruins made a 1967 deal for Toronto's Bob Pulford. They were giving up Ted Green, a defenceman. At the last minute, the trade was cancelled because Green's chronic knee troubles had worsened, endangering his hockey future. It was a fortunate development, as far as Bruins were concerned because he enjoyed his finest season ever after getting both knees repaired by a surgeon during the summer. Known mainly as a tough guy, Green contributed 36 assists to Boston's league-leading attack and placed sixth in all-star defence voting. Originally developed in the Montreal organization, Green was drafted by Bruins in 1960, when he was only 20. The price: $20,000. Now, after seven NHL seasons, the dividends are rich.

Derek Sanderson: The rap against Derek Sanderson, all the time he was starring in junior hockey at Niagara Falls, Ont., was the oversized chip on his shoulder. He had ample talent, to be sure, but Bruins feared his explosive temper would hurt his chances, and theirs, in rough pro competition. Sanderson surprised them. There were few flareups during his freshman season, he shot 24 goals and he was named the outstanding newcomer to the league. "I was too busy concentrating on what I was doing to get into trouble," he says. "Besides, a lot of the things that happened in junior hockey were brought on by people who knew they could get under my skin. I couldn't afford to let that happen in the NHL."

a remarkable upset victory in the 1960 Olympic tournament at Squaw Valley. They turned him pro the following winter and after several up-and-down years, he's an established NHL regular at 28. Williams grew up in Minnesota which produced several defensive players for the NHL—goalies Frank Brimsek and Mike Karakas and defenceman John Mariucci. He is a right-winger, though, and a fast one. Recovered from knee injuries which plagued him the year before, Williams got 50 points in working the entire 1967–68 campaign.

WHAT THE FAN NEEDS TO KNOW

Boston Bruins play their home games in the Boston Garden, situated above the North Station on Causeway St. The club offices are in the same building at 150 Causeway St. (227-0277). The arena holds 13,909 for hockey and tickets, though usually hard to get, may be purchased from the Garden box office, either by mail or in person. Prices range from \$3 to \$5. Game time: week nights 8 P.M.; Sundays and holidays 7:30 P.M.

HOW THE BRUINS OPERATE

Chairman and President: Weston W. Adams
Vice-presidents: Charles W. Mulcahy, Jr.; Shelby M. C. Davis
General Manager: Milt Schmidt
Assistant to the President: Tom Johnson
Coach: Harry Sinden
Director of Public Relations: Les Stout
Publicist: Herb Ralby
Trainer: Dan Canney
Chief Scout: Gary Young
Team colors: Gold, black, and white
Farm teams: Hershey (AHL); Oklahoma City (CHL)

CHICAGO BLACK HAWKS

IN BRIEF

1967–68 finish—*fourth.*
Strengths—*Hull and Mikita.*
Weaknesses—*lack of depth.*
Probable 1968–69 finish—*fifth.*

Bobby Hull is hockey's greatest star and Stan Mikita rates very close to him. They win a lot of games for Chicago Black Hawks, just by themselves, the two of them.

The feeling is, unfortunately, that Hull and Mikita won't be able to do it often enough this season, placing Hawks in dire peril of dropping right out of Stanley Cup competition for the first time since 1958. Management hasn't been able to get much in the way of help for them. And Hawks gave up their most highly rated defenceman, team captain Pierre Pilote, in an off-season trade.

What Hawks do have, though, is some of the finest young rearguards in hockey—Tom Reid, Gilles Marotte, Doug Jarrett. Their continued development will be a giant stride forward.

And even if they do start losing steadily, Hawks will continue to be, with Canadiens, the big draw wherever they go in the league.

BLACK HAWKS 1968–69 TEAM ROSTER

	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	1967-68 Record G.	A.	Pts.
Forwards								
Roger Bellerive	5–9	158	St. Boniface, Man.	April 5, 1944	Dallas (CHL)	19	21	40
Oscar Gaudet	5–8	170	Moncton, N.B.	Oct. 27, 1941	Dallas (CHL)	30	33	63
Gerry Goyer	6–2	196	Belleville, Ont.	Oct. 20, 1936	Chicago	1	2	3
Bobby Hull	5–10	193	Pte. Anne, Ont.	Jan. 3, 1939	Chicago	44	31	75
Dennis Hull	6–0	185	Pte. Anne, Ont.	Nov. 19, 1944	Chicago	18	15	33
Larry Leach	6–2	175	Lloydminster, Sask.	June 18, 1936	Portland (WHL)	21	20	41
Chico Maki	5–10	165	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Aug. 17, 1939	Chicago	8	16	24
Wayne Maki	6–0	175	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Nov. 10, 1944	Chicago	5	5	10
Pit Martin	5–8	156	Noranda, Que.	Dec. 9, 1943	Chicago	16	19	35
Brian McDonald	5–11	190	Toronto, Ont.	March 23, 1945	Dallas (CHL)	24	45	69
Stan Mikita	5–9	165	Sokolce, Czechoslovakia	May 20, 1940	Chicago	40	47	87
Doug Mohns	5–11	175	Capreol, Ont.	Dec. 13, 1933	Chicago	24	29	53
Eric Nesterenko	6–2	197	Flin Flon, Man.	Oct. 31, 1933	Chicago	11	25	36
Bill Orban	5–11	185	Regina, Sask.	Feb. 20, 1944	Chicago	3	2	5
Jim Pappin	6–1	190	Copper Cliff, Ont.	Sept. 10, 1939	Toronto	13	15	28
Geoff Powis	6–1	170	Winnipeg, Man.	June 14, 1945	Dallas (CHL)	15	30	45
Bob Schmautz	5–10	150	Saskatoon, Sask.	March 28, 1945	Dallas (CHL)	23	23	46
Doug Shelton	5–10	175	Woodstock, Ont.	June 27, 1945	Dallas (CHL)	19	39	58
Jack Stanfield	5–11	176	Toronto, Ont.	May 30, 1942	Dallas (CHL)	20	21	41
Ken Wharram	5–9	160	Ferris, Ont.	July 2, 1933	Chicago	27	42	69
Defencemen								
Doug Jarrett	6–1	190	London, Ont.	April 22, 1944	Chicago	4	19	23
Gilles Marotte	5–9	180	Montreal, Que.	June 7, 1945	Chicago	0	21	21
Matt Ravlich	5–10	165	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	July 12, 1938	Chicago	0	0	0
Tom Reid	6–0	195	Fort Erie, Ont.	June 24, 1946	Chicago	0	4	4
Wayne Smith	6–0	195	Kamsack, Sask.	Feb. 12, 1943	Portland (WHL)	2	14	16

BLACK HAWKS 1968–69 TEAM ROSTER (continued)

	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	1967-68 Record G.	A.	Pts.
Defencemen (continued)								
Pat Stapleton	5–8	180	Sarnia, Ont.	July 4, 1940	Chicago	4	34	38
Paul Terbenche	5–10	165	Port Hope, Ont.	Sept. 9, 1945	Chicago	3	7	10
Goalies						**G.P.**	**G.A.**	**Ave.**
Denis DeJordy	5–9	175	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Nov. 12, 1938	Chicago	50	128	2.80
Dave Dryden	6–2	175	Hamilton, Ont.	Sept. 5, 1941	Chicago	27	69	3.03
Jack Norris	5–10	175	Saskatoon, Sask.	Aug. 5, 1942	Dallas (WHL)	39	132	3.27

Hull is the most exciting performer in the game today and Mikita may be the most gifted, offensively. They're worth the price of admission themselves and besides, if you are rebuilding, it's nice to have a pair like this as a starting point. Any of the Western Division owners would have liked to open for business with them, and nothing more, as a roster. They'd have played to packed houses and they'd have won their share of games.

BILLY REAY

You'd think Billy Reay's job must be the easiest in hockey. He is coach of the Chicago Black Hawks which means that any time he's in trouble, all he has to do is send Bobby Hull or Stan Mikita or both onto the ice.

But it's not that simple.

"Balance and depth are what win in this league," says Reay. "We had it in 1966–67 when we finished first. But we lost eight regulars at the expansion draft. We were hurt badly. And it showed up last season.

"Our only chance is to get a superlative effort from a very small group of players. Hull and Mikita do a big, big job for us but if they're hurt or slumping, we're in trouble. And we will be until we can build up our roster again."

Reay coached in top hockey competition before he ever became an NHL player. That was in Quebec during the war years. An eight-year career as a hustling centre for Montreal Canadiens followed and then, after coaching in the Western and American Leagues, he was tapped for the Toronto job.

Reay would have had the same nucleus that powered Leafs to four Stanley Cup titles in six years but was fired in his second season by newcomer Punch Imlach who wanted to coach the club, as well as manage it. After a year away from the game, Reay was hired by the Chicago organization and moved up to the big club in 1963 as its 22nd coach. He was 45 then.

"We want to win that Stanley Cup, naturally," says Reay. "But you must remember that in Chicago, where the fans are accustomed to baseball, first place is important, too. And we've been contenders every year."

As for the future, Reay is secure as long as he keeps Hull and Mikita happy. No coach can look really bad if he's got those two at work.

Denis DeJordy: Here's what Chicago Black Hawks think of Denis DeJordy as a goalkeeper: they were willing to let St. Louis Blues have the great Glenn Hall in the expansion draft because they knew they had DeJordy ready to take over. He ultimately vindicated management, too, although he missed the early weeks of the season because of a contract dispute and almost wasn't ready for Stanley Cup action because of a smashed finger. The DeJordys are from St. Hyacinthe, Que., and two other sons, Hervé and Roger, have played hockey professionally.

Doug Jarrett: It's not unusual for a forward to move directly from junior hockey into the NHL and even goalies sometimes do it. But defence is a job that requires experience, so few rearguards can avoid a minor-league apprenticeship. Doug Jarrett did, winning a first-string job in 1964–65, his initial professional season. Now he's a veteran at 24. A tall 200-pounder, he first impressed Chicago management as a bodychecker who made any trip into the Hawk zone a dangerous adventure. Only recently has he begun to acquire polish, moving in as one of Chicago's four regulars. He scored four times in the playoffs last spring, always with a booming long shot.

Gilles Marotte: As far as Hawks were concerned, defenceman Gilles Marotte was the key figure in the 1967 trade which saw them send Phil Esposito, Ken Hodge and Fred Stanfield to Boston. "He's only 23," says coach Reay, "and we think he's going to become one of the top defencemen in hockey. He plays it tough which, with him and Jarrett, gives us a pretty rugged defence." Marotte progressed slowly last season but Hawks weren't impatient. It was only his third major-league campaign, which means his best still lies ahead.

Pat Stapleton: The old story of the understudy who becomes a permanent fixture was repeated in the saga of Pat (Whitey) Stapleton. He was on the verge of quitting hockey entirely in 1965, finding himself still buried deep in the minors after years of trying, when Chicago called him in to replace injured Elmer Vasko. From then

till the end of the season, Stapleton was the top defenceman in hockey and collected enough late votes to make the second all-star team. An expert passer, he is an exceptionally high-scoring rear-guard with point totals of 34, 34, and 38 in his last three seasons.

Chico Maki: It was too late when he thought of it, but Chicago coach, Billy Reay, devised a way of beating Montreal Canadiens in the playoffs last spring. He assigned Chico Maki to check Jean Béliveau. Maki carried it out successfully, as he has almost every other task he's been given in six NHL campaigns. He compensates for his smallness by skating hard and seems assured of some productive seasons now because he's become Bobby Hull's centre since Phil Esposito was swapped to Boston.

Dennis Hull: Being the younger brother of a super-star, as Dennis Hull is, has its compensations. For example, Dennis gets to appear with Bobby in television commercials and has followed him into the cattle business. But the relationship has its disadvantages, too—comparisons, for example. That's unfair. As a hockey player, about the only similarity Dennis Hull bears to the Golden Jet, apart from the fact both are left-wingers, is the explosive shot with which both are equipped. It got Dennis 18 goals last season and Bobby 44, so there must be some important differences, too.

Jim Pappin: Chicago Black Hawks consider themselves fortunate to have Jim Pappin, a rangy right-winger with proven scoring ability. Toronto simply didn't want him any more because he had refused demotion to a minor-league team. And Hawks had no further use for defenceman Pierre Pilote, in whom Leafs were keenly interested. So a trade was arranged. Pappin, 29, demonstrated his possibilities during the 1966–67 season when he rapped in 21 goals and led Leafs to their Stanley Cup victory with 15 points in 12 games. It was that potential which attracted Hawks.

Doug Mohns: Though only 34, Doug Mohns thought he was starting to look old last winter. He was losing his hair. So he bought a toupee. But that was strictly for social occasions. On the ice, he's lost none of the tremendous speed that earned him the nickname "Diesel" and made him a left-wing partner of the masterful Stan

Mikita. A defenceman during a long stay at Boston, he became a portsider after his 1964 switch to Hawks and has scored 84 goals in four years with them.

Ken Wharram: Watch Ken Wharram dart in on goal off right wing, after crossing the blueline with a perfectly timed pass from centre Stan Mikita. He is the best in the business at that. Wharram didn't reach the NHL until 1958, when he was 25, but has now made 222 goals and, for the first time, cracked the all-star team in 1966–67. Wharram and Mohns, with Mikita, make up the current edition of the Scooters, well-named because they're the fastest forward line in hockey.

Eric Nesterenko: Originally sold to Toronto fans as a super-star at a time when Leafs wanted an answer to Montreal's Jean Béliveau, Eric Nesterenko became a success only after he discovered his proper role in hockey. It is as a diligent checker, a job he's done superlatively well. At the same time, he has 210 goals to show for his 15 years in big-league hockey. A university graduate, Nesterenko devotes himself to more intellectual pursuits away from the rink.

Stan Mikita: "I grew up fighting," says Stan Mikita, who was raised by relatives in St. Catharines, Ont., after leaving his native Czechoslovakia in 1948. "Every time a kid would call me a DP or a foreigner, which was often, I'd go after him. I'd lose but I'd go after him."

The same philosophy carried over into the early years of Mikita's hockey career but suddenly, in 1966, he removed the chip from his shoulder and began winning the Lady Byng Trophy as hockey's most law-abiding citizen, along with the other individual awards he keeps collecting. Look at the list now: Lady Byng twice, MVP twice, four scoring titles. And he's only 28, still approaching his prime.

"About those penalties," he says. "I decided if it was so easy to pick up those extra bonuses, I might as well have the money. And besides, 100 minutes less in the penalty box means 100 minutes more for scoring goals."

Mikita's most obvious talent is his skill at arranging offensive plays and, if it comes to that, at finishing them off. Notice, though,

that coach Reay sends him out in critical defensive situations, especially to handle faceoffs where it's imperative Chicago get possession of the puck. He's the complete player—"the best in the game," says Toronto's King Clancy.

The one rap against Mikita that you hear most often concerns his alleged failures in Stanley Cup competition. And yet guess who holds the record for most points in a playoff series? Stan Mikita. He got 21 in 12 1962 matches. Last spring, he collected 12 points in the 11 playoff games Hawks had. So that charge does not stand up.

Bobby Hull: Gordie Howe notwithstanding, Bobby Hull is the first truly big athlete hockey has ever produced, a man on the same level as Arnold Palmer and Mickey Mantle, with a name known all over the continent and a face that's familiar in magazines and on television in both advertising and editorial sections. He'll be the first hockey player to be paid $100,000 a year and he'll be worth it. He's a drawing card everywhere.

The time was right for a man like Hull, to be sure, because hockey was taking hold as a major sport. But he has all the necessary attributes, too. He is vastly talented, for one thing. He can skate faster, stickhandle better and shoot harder than anybody else. He is hockey's home run hitter. He has scored 414 goals in 11 seasons, the fastest rate ever maintained by any player. He has, moreover, personal magnetism, good looks and an attractive good-natured personality. No autograph hunter ever misses with Hull.

Claude Provost of Montreal and Boston's Ed Westfall have had good fortune against him at times but, in the long run, the only thing that can stop him is his weariness. Hawks depend on him so heavily that 40-minute games are customary for him. Last year, he was the left-winger on two forward lines, occasionally a centre on another and always became a defenceman during power plays. Late in a season—and later in his career, some suspect—this can catch up with him. For the present, he is the game's super player, who has even brought in a super weapon, a stick curved so drastically that Hull's mighty shots dip and curve like knuckleballs. "For once," says Boston's Ed Johnston, "goalies are actually in danger of being killed."

WHAT THE FAN NEEDS TO KNOW

Chicago Black Hawks play their home games in the Chicago Stadium, 1800 West Madison St., Chicago. Club offices (733-5300) are in the same building. The stadium holds 16,666 for hockey and tickets are available at the box office for some games; many are sold out. Game time: 7:30 P.M.

HOW THE HAWKS OPERATE

Chairman: Arthur M. Wirtz
President: William W. Wirtz
Vice-president: Arthur Michael Wirtz, Jr.
General Manager: Tommy Ivan
Coach: Billy Reay
Director of Public Relations: Don Murphy
Trainer: Nick Garen
Chief Scout, Western Canada: Cecil (Tiny) Thompson
Chief Scout, Eastern Canada: Ken Campbell
Team colors: Red, black and white
Farm team: Dallas (CHL)

DETROIT RED WINGS

IN BRIEF

1967–68 finish—*sixth.*
Strengths—*Gordie Howe, potentially strong centres.*
Weaknesses—*bad defence, lack of depth.*
Probable 1968–69 finish—*sixth.*

The road back is going to be long and difficult for Detroit Red Wings, who played in the Stanley Cup finals as recently as 1966 and haven't even been in the playoffs since. They dropped from first in 1965 to fourth, to fifth, and finally, last season, to dead last.

A couple of years back, Toronto's Dave Keon, predicting which four teams would qualify for Cup competition, said: "Us, Montreal, Chicago and Gordie Howe."

It's not that way any more. Howe had a memorable 1967–68 campaign, scoring 82 points and earning an all-star nomination at right wing, but it didn't help Wings a bit. Howe may be a superhuman athlete, but lifting that Detroit club was too big a chore even for him.

As a matter of fact, Boston Bruins were the only team that outscored Wings. At the same time, though, nobody, not even in the

expansion section, was more generous to opposition shooters. Wings' unprotected netminders gave up an average of 3.47 goals a game.

But general manager Sid Abel was completely satisfied with the work of his goalie, Roger Crozier. In his system, defensive responsibilities are shared by the centres and rearguards and Wings obviously needed help in both areas.

Starting at midseason, Abel went to work, and kept it up on into the summer, rebuilding steadily. He got two new NHL defencemen, Bobby Baun and Kent Douglas, and was negotiating with a third, Carl Brewer, who'd retired in 1966 at the very height of his career. He hired Bill Gadsby as coach, a man who could specialize in defence. And he acquired two centres, Pete Stemkowski and Gary Unger, both tabbed as NHL stars in the making.

Obtained from Toronto, with Unger and Stemkowski, was the great left-winger, Frank Mahovlich. Playing the hockey he's capable of, he could boost Wings a few notches.

But Detroit remains a dubious proposition—for another year or two, at least, while Gadsby and Abel put the pieces together. But in the meantime, any team that has Gordie Howe can't be all bad unless—could it happen?—the great one, having turned the corner at 40, begins to slow down.

BILL GADSBY

Bill (The Great) Gadsby is coming back to the National Hockey League this season to correct a serious oversight. During his 20-year playing career, he never was involved in a Stanley Cup victory and he saw the offer to coach Detroit Red Wings as an unexpected second chance at the championship which means the most to all hockey players.

Gadsby retired in 1966 and seldom was on skates afterwards. Even so, Detroit GM Sid Abel really wanted him to play defence when he first got in touch last winter.

"No matter how slow he is," Abel said, "he won't make the errors that are killing us now."

That comeback never worked out but, shortly after the 1967–68 season ended with the Redbirds mired firmly in last place, Abel announced that he was turning the coaching chores over to Gadsby.

RED WINGS 1968–69 TEAM ROSTER

	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	1967-68 Record G.	A.	Pts.
Forwards								
Ron Anderson	6–0	185	Red Deer, Alta.	July 29, 1945	Fort Worth (CHL)	21	19	40
Brian Conacher	6–3	197	Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 31, 1941	Toronto	11	14	25
Alex Delvecchio	6–0	195	Ft. William, Ont.	Dec. 4, 1931	Detroit	22	48	70
Ron Harris	5–10	180	Verdun, Que.	June 30, 1942	Oakland	4	6	10
Gordie Howe	6–0	204	Floral, Sask.	March 31, 1928	Detroit	39	43	82
Danny Lawson	5–11	185	Toronto, Ont.	Oct. 30, 1947	Hamilton (Jr.)	52	38	90
Renald Le Clerc	5–11	170	Ville-de-Vanier, Que.	Nov. 12, 1947	Hamilton (Jr.)	31	43	74
Nick Libett	6–0	175	Stratford, Ont.	Dec. 9, 1945	Fort Worth (CHL)	11	28	39
Bruce MacGregor	5–10	180	Edmonton, Alta.	April 26, 1941	Detroit	15	24	39
Frank Mahovlich	6–0	205	Timmins, Ont.	Jan. 10, 1938	Toronto-Detroit	26	26	52
Pete Mahovlich	6–4	210	Timmins, Ont.	Oct. 10, 1946	Fort Worth (CHL)	20	14	34
Rick McCann	5–9	175	Stratford, Ont.	July 22, 1946	Fort Worth (CHL)	20	51	71
Hank Monteith	5–10	175	Stratford, Ont.	Oct. 21, 1945	Fort Worth (CHL)	19	31	50
Ross Perkins	5–10	170	Tisdale, Sask.	Nov. 4, 1946	San Diego (WHL)	15	21	36
Jimmy Peters	6–2	188	Montreal, Que.	June 20, 1944	Fort Worth (CHL)	10	18	28
Dean Prentice	5–11	180	Schumacher, Ont.	Oct. 5, 1932	Detroit	17	38	55
Sandy Snow	6–0	180	Cape Breton, N.S.	Nov. 11, 1946	Fort Worth (CHL)	13	13	26
Pete Stemkowski	6–1	200	Winnipeg, Man.	Aug. 25, 1943	Toronto-Detroit	10	21	31
Garry Unger	6–0	175	Edmonton, Alta.	Dec. 7, 1947	Toronto-Detroit	6	11	17
Defencemen								
Bob Baun	5–9	182	Lanigan, Sask.	Sept. 9, 1936	Oakland	3	10	13
Gary Bergman	5–11	185	Kenora, Ont.	Oct. 7, 1939	Detroit	13	28	41
Bart Crashley	6–0	170	Toronto, Ont.	June 15, 1946	Detroit	2	14	16
Kent Douglas	5–10	180	Cobalt, Ont.	Feb. 6, 1936	Oakland-Detroit	11	21	32
Bob Falkenberg	6–0	195	Stettler, Alta.	Jan. 1, 1946	Fort Worth (CHL)	2	13	15
Dennis Huculak	5–11	180	Edmonton, Alta.	Jan. 5, 1943	San Diego (WHL)	4	22	26
Lou Marcon	5–10	175	Fort William, Ont.	May 28, 1935	Fort Worth (CHL)	0	7	7

RED WINGS 1968–69 TEAM ROSTER (continued)

	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	1967-68 Record G.	A.	Pts.
Defencemen (continued)								
Jim Niekamp	6–0	170	Detroit, Mich.	March 11, 1946	Forth Worth (CHL)	6	9	15
Irv Spencer	5–11	190	Sudbury, Ont.	Dec. 4, 1937	Fort Worth (CHL)	7	31	38
Jim Watson	6–2	200	Malartic, Que.	June 28, 1943	Detroit	0	3	3
Goalies						G.P.	G.A.	Ave.
Buddy Blom	5–9	170	Stratford, Ont.	Sept. 16, 1942	Fort Worth (CHL)	30	85	3.05
Roger Crozier	5–8	160	Bracebridge, Ont.	March 16, 1942	Detroit	34	95	3.31
Roy Edwards	5–8	165	Seneca, Ont.	March 12, 1937	Detroit	41	127	3.50

It's quite apparent what Gadsby's main project will be. He'll have to rebuild the Detroit defence, which sagged noticeably after he quit, Marcel Pronovost was traded and Doug Barkley suffered an eye injury which ended his competitive days.

Deals which brought Douglas and Baun to Detroit are sure to help. Gadsby also will be called upon to develop youngsters like Bob Falkenburg, Bart Crashley and Jim Watson.

"That's a real challenge," says Gadsby. "But don't forget I was an assistant coach during my last few years with Detroit. And I handled junior teams around home in Edmonton, as well as running a summer hockey school. I think working with youngsters is something I'll do well. And we have some good ones on defence—and up front, too, with Unger and Stemkowski.

"So I expect to enjoy the job of fitting in the kids with the great veterans who, by the way, I'm very lucky to have."

Gadsby will have a lot going for him right from the beginning. His youthful employees will remember him as a big-leaguer they idolized. Traded players will recall him as an opponent they feared. And to his former colleagues, he'll be a co-worker they respected deeply.

The Great Gadsby was a model defenceman, very adept at positioning himself effectively, a destructive hitter when the opportunity arose and a skilful passer. He is also blunt and outspoken, which will be another feature of his coaching style.

Roger Crozier: It seemed like an irrevocable decision last fall when Roger Crozier said he couldn't take it any longer and quit hockey. Who could blame him? Guarding goal for the defenceless Detroit Red Wings stacked up as one of the most frustrating jobs in the world, especially for a jittery man like Crozier.

Bad nerves always had bothered him, even though he'd been a big-leaguer only since 1964. One year the Detroit club sent him to Florida for a relaxing midseason holiday. Management didn't hound him last autumn when he returned to a carpentry career in northern Ontario. They left him alone and, sure enough, he was back at the Olympia before long for a visit, practised on a strictly experimental basis and soon rejoined the club—and was superb for the rest of the schedule, under the most trying circumstances imaginable.

Chicago Black Hawks originally owned Crozier but sent him to the Detroit organization in 1963 as payment for the controversial Howie Young, now with Oakland. Crozier's tremendous speed means there's no way of getting him out of position and, in 1966, he was chosen outstanding playoff performer, even though Detroit lost. He plays out of an exaggerated crouch so, because he's short, some opponents think he can be beaten with high shots. But he's too quick for them. He's one of the few ever to make all-star in his rookie season and, if his statistics have declined since, you can write it off to the deterioration of the team in front of him.

Gary Bergman: This may be damning him with faint praise, but Gary Bergman has been Detroit's best defenceman for two years now—so good, in fact, that he was one of Wings' top scorers last season with 13 goals and 28 assists, totals most forwards would like to match. He had five minor-league seasons under his belt before finally getting a chance with Detroit when he was 26. The betting now is that he'll be Wings' next all-star rearguard.

Kent Douglas: First step toward reconstruction of the Detroit defence was the midwinter acquisition of clever Kent Douglas from Oakland Seals. He was another late NHL arrival, having been prepared for a big-league debut with Toronto by Springfield's Eddie Shore, who changed him completely by knocking 40 pounds off him. He made it at age 27, though there have been repeated trips to the minors since. Detroit, however, is relying heavily on his shrewd hockey sense and his playmaking skill. That responsibility may get his hockey career in motion again. Douglas, by the way, uses the heaviest stick in the game, a 30-ounce model that's almost twice as weighty as normal.

Bobby Baun: As hockey's most knowledgeable gourmet, Bobby Baun hated to leave the fine restaurants of the Oakland-San Francisco area. On the other hand, he was happy to return to within range of the many Toronto businesses he'd built up in 11 seasons with Leafs. So he was generally pleased with the summer deal which transferred him from the Seals to Wings, a club that needs him desperately. Baun, 32, is one of the most aggressive defencemen in hockey and one of the more effective if he's paired with a good,

swift attacker like Douglas. The Stanley Cup is old stuff to Baun, who was on four winners in Toronto. His next ambition? "To be an all-star," he says.

Gary Unger: The one player Detroit insisted on in trade negotiations with Toronto last February was Gary Unger, a 20-year-old centre right out of junior hockey. Leafs hated to let him go but finally agreed, rather than wash out the whole deal. Both sides were proven correct for, partnered with Gordie Howe, Unger produced five goals and 10 assists in 13 Detroit games. Not bad for a lad who, two months before, participated in the first NHL game he'd ever seen. His presence in the NHL was really an accident, too. He'd been with Leafs' farm club at Tulsa and came to Toronto for treatment of a knee injury. While recuperating, he practised with the big team and was so impressive manager-coach Punch Imlach decided to keep him around. "I think he's got a great future ahead of him in hockey," Imlach said at the time of the deal, "but we've got to give up that tremendous potential to get the immediate help a proven star like Norm Ullman can give us."

Pete Stemkowski: The playoffs of 1967 are liable to haunt Pete Stemkowski all his life. His muscular play at centre ice and his 12 points were prime factors in Toronto's Stanley Cup victory, and his failure to continue that output last season was a grave disappointment to his Toronto bosses. "He can be the best centre in the league," said GM Punch Imlach, "because no defenceman can hold his ground when Stemmer throws those 200 pounds of his around. But we can't wait." And so Stemkowski went to Detroit in the Mahovlich-Unger-Ullman deal and is now counted upon as one of the key figures in Wings' regeneration.

Brian Conacher: The name Conacher is hockey's greatest. Does that fact bother 27-year-old Brian, drafted by Detroit off the Toronto roster last June? "Not at all," he says. "I was never pushed and most of the things the Conachers did were only stories I was told." His father, Lionel, two uncles, Charlie and Roy, and two cousins, Pete Conacher and Murray Henderson, played in the NHL. Brian isn't a spectacular scorer like his uncles or a powerful defenceman

like his father. He is a journeyman, whose claim to steady employment is his defensive efficiency. He doesn't count frequently, but the enemy winger opposite him gets even less.

Dean Prentice: In listing hockey's greatest scorers, most folks would be inclined to omit 35-year-old Dean (Dino) Prentice. Yet he belongs in the group, having concluded the 1967–68 campaign with 282 goals. He's almost certain to enter the exclusive 300 club this winter, where he will be the least conspicuous member. Despite his age, and the fact he's worked 16 NHL seasons, Prentice still relies heavily on a deceptive burst of speed that propels him into scoring position.

Bruce MacGregor: One of the escapees last season when the Detroit management started to tear its team apart was Bruce MacGregor. His long-time linemates, Norm Ullman and Paul Henderson, were traded to Toronto, but he stayed. It's safe to say he expected to go, too. His 15 goals were his lowest output in five years, but he seemed to have lost none of his quickness and he still excelled as a checking specialist during Detroit penalties.

Frank Mahovlich: "I felt like a different person," said Frank Mahovlich, speaking of the few weeks he spent with Detroit Red Wings last spring after being dealt, following years of frustration, by Toronto Leafs. Despite goals by the score (303 now for 11 seasons) and frequent all-star nominations, The Big M was never completely accepted by the Toronto fans. Sharp criticism, at odds with personal satisfaction about his own achievements, created pressure which resulted in two psychological illnesses that required psychiatric treatment—the latest just midway in the 1967–68 season. Moreover, Punch Imlach's pushy, impersonal coaching approach offended Mahovlich's placid disposition. He reacted by growing depressed and he was subject to prolonged slumps. Sid Abel's easy-going outlook in Detroit seemed to be just what the doctor ordered, and all Mahovlich fans rejoiced when the transfer was arranged. And The Big M responded just as his backers thought he would. He got seven goals and nine assists in 13 games.

When Mahovlich was a rookie, Leafs' publicity department said he'd be the Moses who'd lead the club out of the wilderness. He

never was but, in Detroit, he could be. Even his detractors never have denied that, when he felt like it, he was the best player in hockey, a simply overpowering left-winger no defenceman can handle. From now on, he may feel like it more often.

Alex Delvecchio: Not even the incomparable Gordie Howe made as impressive a debut in big-league hockey as Alex (Fats) Delvecchio did. He cracked the Detroit lineup in his very first professional season and got 15 goals. Seventeen campaigns have gone by since then and Delvecchio's total now stands at 350 goals, 584 assists. His strong point: versatility. Much of his career has been spent as Howe's playmaking centre. He's been a standout on left wing. And he's regarded as an excellent prospect for defence if it ever develops that he's not fast enough for the attack. Another indication of his value is the fact he is team captain—its leader, in other words. Though only 36, he is gray, in keeping with his quiet personality. During his 17 seasons, he has served only 308 minutes in penalties.

Gordie Howe: On March 31, 1968, Gordie Howe celebrated his 40th birthday and, on the same evening, completed his 22nd season in the National Hockey League. That's a remarkable fact right there: nobody else has done it. But consider this: 82 points, third highest in the league, made it his best year since 1963. And he didn't miss a game all season, driving from hospital to rink one evening after overnight treatment of a kidney stone. As a matter of fact, he's missed only two scheduled games in seven years, an almost unbelievable record in view of the pace at which hockey is played today.

"Gordie might be a step slower," GM Sid Abel admits, "but he's so much smarter than any other player that it doesn't matter."

How does he do it? "It's like marriage," says Howe. "If you love a person, you stick with her because you can't imagine life without her."

Pressed, he reveals: "If you can anticipate how a play is going to develop, you can save energy by skating to where you'll be needed, instead of chasing the puck."

As long as Howe continues, it is a mistake to leave the Detroit club out of any calculations. Overwhelmingly good on both offence

and defence, still capable of working 40 minutes in every game, he is the one man in hockey who really can win a game single-handed.

Already planning to move back on defence when he loses some of his pep, Howe hopes to play until his sons, Marty and Mark, can become teammates. That would take about five years. What then? He'll likely become Wings' coach.

Howe holds just about every record in hockey but the most important would be that, including playoffs, he has amassed 753 goals and 986 assists, totals that probably will never be equalled.

WHAT THE FAN NEEDS TO KNOW

Detroit Red Wings play their home games in the Olympia Stadium, 5920 Grand River at McGraw. Tickets range in price from $3 to $6 and are available for most games. They may be purchased only at the Olympia box office (895-7000). Season subscriptions are sold up until the first game of the season and thereafter reservations by the month may be bought. Seating capacity is 13,192 and 2,500 standees can be accommodated. Many games are sold out. Game times: week nights at 8 P.M.; Sundays 7 P.M.; matinees 2 P.M.

HOW THE WINGS OPERATE

President: Bruce A. Norris
General Manager: Sidney G. Abel
Coach: Bill Gadsby
Assistant General Manager: Baz Bastien
Administrative Assistant: Doug Barkley
Public Relations Director: Ronald D. Cantera
Trainer: Ross (Lefty) Wilson
Chief Scout: Jim Skinner
Eastern Scout: Don Graham
Western Scout: Danny Summers
Team colors: Red and white
Farm team: Forth Worth (CHL) and Baltimore (AHL)

MONTREAL CANADIENS

IN BRIEF

1967–68 finish—*first and Stanley Cup.*
Strengths—*overall power; deep reserve strength.*
Weaknesses—*new, young coach; Béliveau's age.*
Probable 1968–69 finish—*first and Stanley Cup.*

Montreal Canadiens are No. 1, the Green Bay Packers of hockey. And, like the Packers, they believe in preparing for emergencies before they even show up.

And so, while Canadiens dominated the NHL with .635 hockey last season and waltzed on to the Stanley Cup without undue difficulty, management was already preparing for the future. Claude Ruel, 29, was readied to take over from the outgoing coach, Toe Blake. Ruel is the young man who'll be the overseer while veteran retainers are phased out and Jacques Lemaire, last season's 22-goal rookie, is followed onto the inner club by such talented recruits as Mickey Redmond, Jude Drouin and Serge Savard.

Jean Béliveau, without whom Les Canadiens are almost mortal, is 37 now and, while he still acts sprightly, is liable to begin slowing down any time. The replacements are ready at centre. Same on the

wings, with Redmond and Monahan. Same on defence with Savard. And in goal with Rogatien Vachon, patiently backing up 39-year-old Gump Worsley.

That transitional period with Canadiens, even if it comes now, is sure to be smooth and untroubled unless Ruel fails to get the right response from the current veterans. That is unlikely, too, because in Quebec, where hockey is almost a religion, playing for Canadiens carries with it a responsibility that goes far beyond personal feelings. A man hardly dares to have a slump.

Another thing: Canadiens were able to give away more good players than anybody else through two editions of the expansion draft and still retain their vast reserve power. They were the only team that could. That's going to stand them in good stead over the next few seasons.

And finally, their 1967–68 record is far more impressive when broken down. With Béliveau hurt, they were away to a very bad start and were last at Christmas. From that point on, they won 30 and tied three of 41 games, which is almost unheard of. They lost only once in the playoffs, though they had a difficult time in the finals against St. Louis—after Béliveau was injured. So you know who they can't afford to lose—not yet, anyway.

CLAUDE RUEL

Lou Boudreau managed baseball's Cleveland Indians when he was 24, creating a precedent for the appointment of youthful bosses in big-league sports. Montreal Canadiens, therefore, do not feel they are running any undue risks in naming 29-year-old Claude Ruel as the successor to coach Toe Blake, 56.

Ruel was first approached early last spring when Blake made it known he would retire at season's end. "It's too soon," Ruel told general manager Sam Pollock. "I'm not ready."

Pollock disagreed. Ruel, he was certain, was ready. And it was time to get him started so that he'd be solidly installed in the years ahead, as Canadiens replace more and more of their aging stars with young men Ruel worked with during his career as a coach and a scout in the Montreal organization. In short, he is the new coach for the new era, now beginning.

CANADIENS 1968–69 TEAM ROSTER

	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	1967-68 Record G.	A.	Pts.
Forwards								
Ralph Backstrom	5–10	165	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	Sept. 18, 1937	Montreal	20	25	45
Jean Béliveau	6–3	205	Three Rivers, Que.	Aug. 31, 1931	Montreal	31	37	68
Robin Burns	6–0	195	Montreal, Que.	Aug. 27, 1946	Houston (CHL)	21	25	46
Alain Caron	5–10	175	Dolbeau, Que.	April 27, 1938	Oakland	9	13	22
Yvan Cournoyer	5–7	165	Drummondville, Que.	Nov. 22, 1943	Montreal	28	32	60
Jude Drouin	5–9	150	Mont.-Louis, Que.	Oct. 27, 1948	Houston (CHL)	22	38	60
Dick Duff	5–10	163	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	Feb. 18, 1936	Montreal	25	21	46
John Ferguson	6–0	178	Vancouver, B.C.	Sept. 5, 1938	Montreal	15	18	33
Lucien Grenier	5–11	157	Malarctic, Que.	Nov. 3, 1946	Houston (CHL)	10	22	32
Jacques Lemaire	5–10	170	LaSalle, Que.	Sept. 7, 1945	Montreal	22	20	42
Garry Monahan	6–0	190	Barrie, Ont.	Oct. 20, 1946	Houston (CHL)	17	31	48
Claude Provost	5–9	168	Montreal, Que.	Sept. 17, 1933	Montreal	14	30	44
Mickey Redmond	5–11	165	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	Dec. 27, 1947	Montreal	6	5	11
Henri Richard	5–7	160	Montreal, Que.	Feb. 29, 1936	Montreal	9	19	28
Bob Rousseau	5–10	165	Montreal, Que.	July 26, 1940	Montreal	19	46	65
Gilles Tremblay	5–10	170	Montmorency, Que.	Dec. 17, 1938	Montreal	23	28	51
Defencemen								
Terry Harper	6–1	197	Regina, Sask.	Jan. 27, 1940	Montreal	3	8	11
Ted Harris	6–2	175	Winnipeg, Man.	July 18, 1936	Montreal	5	16	21
Jacques Laperrière	6–2	190	Rouyn, Que.	Nov. 22, 1941	Montreal	4	21	25
Al MacNeil	5–10	185	Sydney, N.S.	Sept. 27, 1935	Pittsburgh	2	10	12
Serge Savard	6–3	210	Montreal, Que.	Jan. 22, 1946	Montreal	2	13	15
J.-C. Tremblay	5–11	178	Bagotville, Que.	Jan. 22, 1939	Montreal	4	26	30
Goalies						**G.P.**	**G.A.**	**Ave.**
Rogatien Vachon	5–7	175	Palmarolle, Que.	Sept. 8, 1945	Montreal	39	92	2.48
Ernie Wakely	5–11	160	Flin Flon, Man.	Nov. 27, 1940	Houston (CHL)	57	163	2.95
Gump Worsley	5–7	180	Montreal, Que.	May 14, 1929	Montreal	40	73	1.98

Dick Duff, 32, is one of the veterans who conceivably might resent Ruel. "I think it was a good move," Duff says. "Sure, some of the players are older than Claude, but the young guys coming along have all been closely associated with him in the Montreal system.

"The thing I wonder," Duff adds, "is not whether he can handle the job itself but whether he'll be able to come into the dressing room before a tough game and fire the team up, so we'll give that little bit extra. Blake was a master at that."

Toe Blake will, of course, be a difficult act to follow. He was coach for 13 seasons and, during his tenure, Canadiens finished first nine times and were Stanley Cup champions on eight occasions.

"I'd be crazy to change anything," says portly Ruel, one of whose problems will be his halting English. "I will try to have the same type of club Montreal always had, a skating team."

Ruel once was a promising defenceman on Canadiens' list, with a "shot like Boom-Boom's," but had to give up hockey after an accident which cost him the vision in one eye. Afterwards, Canadiens gave him a job in their organization, and it was only in recent years that they realized he was becoming a competent executive.

Even so, Toe Blake is staying on the staff as Pollock's assistant. That, at least, is his title but it isn't difficult to guess what his real work will be for the next few years—to keep an eye on Ruel.

Rogatien Vachon: "A junior 'B' goalie," was Punch Imlach's derisive evaluation of young Rogatien Vachon when he lined up against Imlach's Leafs in the 1967 Stanley Cup playoffs. Canadiens lost, but Vachon proved he was a genuine big-leaguer. He and Gump Worsley shared 1967–68 netminding chores and wound up as co-winners of the Vezina Trophy. They even shared the playoff work.

Actually, Vachon had worked the final 19 games of that 1966–67 schedule, called in from the minors when both Worsley and Charlie Hodge were hurt. And Imlach's sum-up was technically correct; Vachon was a rookie professional, whose previous club had been at Thetford Mines in rural Quebec. But he established himself as a regular starter. His prime asset: unlike the average goalie, he is not a bit nervous; he will continue to make difficult stops even on nights

when he is getting clobbered. "If you do your best," he reasons, "there is no use to worry. How can you do more?"

Gump Worsley: A hockey pro since 1950, agile Gump Worsley had played in almost every corner of the continent before being traded to his native Montreal in 1963. Now it's as if he had never left. As a stylist, outspoken Gump is one of the worst goalies, but he somehow manages to get his chubby frame in front of most shots. A belligerent team player, he regards Canadiens' 1965 Stanley Cup triumph, his first, as his finest achievement. Individually, though, last season was his best. His 1.98 average was the lowest in the NHL and he was elected to the first all-star team. And all these things were accomplished in his 39th year and at the end of a period in which repeated injuries kept him on the sidelines for long stretches. The 1968 Stanley Cup was his third and his contribution was pivotal: in 12 playoff starts, he gave up only 21 goals.

J.-C. Tremblay: Jean-Claude Tremblay has inherited Doug Harvey's role as quarterback of Montreal Canadiens' offence. That is to say that he is the defenceman who quickly seizes and carries the puck, who deploys the forwards ahead of him, who lays down neat and well-timed passes and who shoots effectively himself when the occasion arises. Last season, his seventh, brought his first all-star nomination. He made the second team, third in voting behind only Bobby Orr and Tim Horton, and was even more dominant in the Stanley Cup playoffs, being Canadiens' fifth-highest scorer.

Jacques Laperrière: In only five full seasons with Montreal Canadiens, talented Jacques Laperrière has won four of the NHL's top individual awards—the rookie prize in 1963–64, the defenceman's Oscar in 1965–66 and two selections on the first all-star team. All that ended in 1966, however, two years ago, and the decline in Laperrière has been a mystery. Actually, though, he's retained most of his efficiency while simply missing some of the previous adulation. The excellent things he does no longer seem remarkable, now that he's mature. 6-foot-2, he has a long reach and a big stride, which means he covers a lot of territory and that he does difficult things easily. He has an explosive shot from the point.

Ted Harris: Montreal Canadiens recruited Ted Harris in 1963 when they realized their smaller attackers were being manhandled by the opposition—without retaliation. Harris had a reputation as a scrapper with Springfield and Cleveland in the American League and he has shown it was justified. His only loss in five seasons was at the hands of Bobby Orr, who can do everything, it seems. Generally, enemy heavies who used to shove Canadiens' lightweights around bravely are more cautious now because of the threat Harris poses. And there's a bonus: he's a first-rate defenceman, slow but intelligent, so that he's always in the right place at the proper time.

Terry Harper: A 1951 accident in Regina, Sask., deprived hockey of an excellent centre, but gave it one of its finest young defencemen. Terry Harper, then 11, was covered with burns after a gasoline can exploded in his hands. Following a long convalescence and a series of skin grafts, Harper was unable to regain strength in his legs and became an awkward skater, instead of the fast one he'd been previously. So there was only one thing to do: move back to defence. He is still anything but graceful, but he's been an important first-stringer with Canadiens since 1963. Before that, ironically, he masqueraded as a very poor right-winger in the minors because Canadiens wanted to make sure they wouldn't lose him in the draft. He played so badly that nobody was interested and the next year, he returned to defence, where he belonged, and became a star.

Bobby Rousseau: A serious slump was bugging Bobby Rousseau in 1966. He cured it by reading Dr. Norman Vincent Peale's book, *The Power of Positive Thinking.* "It taught me that if I feel sure I can score goals, I will," he explains. "So I kept thinking about scoring goals and how easy it is and before long, they started going in." That is exactly what Rousseau does best for Canadiens, shoot goals and set them up for teammates. His big shot makes him a fixture among those men Canadiens send out when the opposition gets a penalty. The highlight of his career so far? The overtime goal that beat St. Louis in the third game of last spring's Cup final, setting up Canadiens' victory two nights later.

John Ferguson: The undefeated heavyweight champion of the National Hockey League is Johnny Ferguson, who came to Cana-

diens in 1963, along with Ted Harris, to give some strength to a talented, but peace-loving, team. Together, Ferguson and Harris had terrorized the American League the year before as a scrapping tandem for Cleveland. They brought that firmness with them to Montreal. And that's been the story behind Canadiens' Stanley Cup triumphs in 1965, 1966 and 1968. Small skaters, hitherto concerned mainly with protecting themselves and fleeing trouble, had a chance to concentrate on scoring because Ferguson was taking care of the rough stuff and going around paying off outstanding debts, so to speak. Ferguson also has the knack of scoring important goals—12 in playoff competition, for example.

Jacques Lemaire: Somehow, Jacques Lemaire was not chosen as last season's outstanding rookie in big-league hockey but many observers felt he deserved the award. He came up from the minors when Henri Richard was hurt and filled in so capably that Richard couldn't get his old job back when he recovered. Lemaire finished up with 22 goals and, thanks mainly to a blistering shot, added seven goals and six assists in the 13 playoff games it took Canadiens to win the Stanley Cup. Two were overtime winners. His arrival, more successful than anybody had dared hope, actually was step one in the gradual Montreal turnover that will continue this year with the installation of people like Ruel, Redmond and Savard.

Claude Provost: The Bill Masterton Trophy was established last season to commemorate the Minnesota player who died of head injuries received in an NHL game—the first such death. Recipient is the player who displays determination and sportsmanship and receives little credit for it—the unsung hero, in other words. And the first winner was Montreal right-winger Claude Provost, the Mr. Hustle of the NHL. He usually labors in the obscurity of defensive assignments—he opposes Bobby Hull, for example—but he has managed to shoot 231 goals during a 13-year career. The reason is simple: his industriousness is bound to create scoring opportunities.

Yvan Cournoyer: Closest thing to a home run hitter in the NHL is little Yvan Cournoyer, Canadiens' elusive right-winger. Utilizing immense speed to manoeuvre into position; coupled with an excel-

lent shot, Cournoyer specializes in scoring goals and does little else. His ability used to be even more limited than it is now and 20 of his 25 1966–67 goals were scored while the enemy was penalized. Last year, he became a regular for the first time, skating on a line with Jean Béliveau and Gilles Tremblay.

Ralph Backstrom: In listing the fastest and the best skaters in hockey, you'd have to include Canadiens' Ralph Backstrom, even though he has passed the 30-year milestone. That speed is used to good advantage as one of the club's three excellent forechecking centres—Béliveau and Lemaire are the others and Henri Richard is occasionally a fourth. Backstrom's point totals are never startling—45 last year—but that is mainly because he isn't a member of the power play, which is Canadiens' chief offensive weapon.

Dick Duff: The expansion meeting of June, 1967, provided Dick Duff with the greatest jolt of his life. Montreal Canadiens did not include him on the list of players they were allowed to withhold. That was bad enough. Even worse was the fact he was exposed on two rounds of the new clubs and there were no takers. "I did some serious thinking," he says, "especially after they had me into the office and asked me bluntly how interested I was in staying with the team." Duff responded with 25 goals, up 14 over his 1966–67 season, and was on Canadiens' protected roster last spring—a tremendous step forward. Duff, 32, says his new secret is "not to worry. I used to be like a businessman bringing his work home in a briefcase."

Gilles Tremblay: The hockey player's hockey player—that's Gilles Tremblay. Many opponents consider him the finest player in the league, an evaluation he has earned with tireless skating and endless tenacity, both of which make him a superb checker. He is also a top scorer, with 158 goals in eight seasons, two of which were interrupted by broken legs.

Jean Béliveau: Where Montreal Canadiens are concerned, the name of the game is still Jean Béliveau. With him, with his graceful

200-pound frame dominating the opposition, Canadiens are always difficult to handle. Without him, as St. Louis Blues discovered in last spring's Stanley Cup final, they are an ordinary team—or fairly ordinary, anyhow.

A broken thumb kept Béliveau out of Canadiens' early games last season and by the time he got back, they were in last place. They finished an easy first and his personal output for 59 games was 68 points. Completing his finest year ever, at 36, Béliveau had 11 points in 10 playoff games before suffering a minor leg fracture. Though he might have been in line for the coaching job after Toe Blake retired, Béliveau indicated he'd like to go on for at least two more seasons. That, of course, was good news for Canadiens, who haven't discovered yet just how they're going to replace this man who possesses every skill there is in hockey, together with native class and intelligence which make him Canada's top sports personality.

For the record, he is one of four NHL players who have scored more than 400 goals and over his entire 15-year career has averaged better than a point a game, a record Bobby Hull matches but which Gordie Howe doesn't and Rocket Richard didn't.

Béliveau's eminence goes beyond sport, too, for Canadiens are the folk heroes of French Canada and he is the Canadiens' spokesman. "We feel we are representing Quebec when we play," he says, "and so we feel we must do well. And for me, as the captain, I think it is important to set an example and show the younger guys what is expected of them."

WHAT THE FAN NEEDS TO KNOW

Montreal Canadiens play their home games at the Forum, 2313 Ste. Catherine St. W. (932-6131). The seating capacity for hockey, after extensive renovations during the summer, is 16,500, with accommodation for 1,500 standees. However, almost all tickets are pre-sold to subscribers and only a very limited number goes on public sale at the Forum box office. Prices range from $3.50 to $7. Game time: 8 P.M.

HOW THE CANADIENS OPERATE

President: J. David Molson
Vice-president and General Manager: Sam Pollock
Assistant to the Vice-president: Toe Blake
Assistant to the General Manager: Floyd Curry
Coach: Claude Ruel
Publicity Director: Camil Des Roches
Supervisor of Scouting: Del Wilson
Trainers: Larry Aubut, Eddy Palchak
Club Physiotherapist: Yvon Bélanger
Team colors: Red, white, royal blue
Farm team: Houston Appollos (CHL)

NEW YORK RANGERS

IN BRIEF

1967–68 finish—*second.*
Strengths—*overall balance.*
Weaknesses—*none, except newness of coach.*
Probable 1968–69 finish—*second.*

New York Rangers are very, very close to being the best team in hockey. Montreal Canadiens really aren't far ahead of them. The margin was only four points last season and it wouldn't take much to change that.

So what happened in the first playoff round? How could Rangers bow out so docilely to fourth-place Chicago? Simple enough. Rangers were cold and the Black Hawks, who'd been resting their key men through the closing weeks of the schedule, caught fire at the right time. Still, it was a dismal conclusion to a dynamic season and it gives the Broadway Blues something to shoot at, something to prove, in the coming campaign.

Could Rangers close the gap on Montreal? They certainly could. All that's needed is a slight slip by Canadiens and New York would have a first-place club.

Some off-season acquisitions could do the trick. Boom-Boom Geoffrion, shortly after his appointment as coach, asked general manager Emile Francis to deal for Minnesota's Dave Balon. He did. Balon, a consistent 20-goal shooter, played for Rangers once before and for Montreal Canadiens, as a teammate of Geoffrion's.

Two of the prize graduates out of Rangers' minor system are now ready for delivery to the majors—defenceman Al Hamilton, who's been groomed carefully, and Walt Tkaczuk, a centre prodigy coming directly from the juniors.

So the new thing Rangers have is depth to go with their excellent balance—three top forward lines, two competent defence pairs. The only worry is Geoffrion's coaching debut and Francis thinks even that will be an asset. "Being coach and general manager, as I've been, was just too much," he says. "You couldn't do a proper job of either."

"BOOM-BOOM" GEOFFRION

"Before you can win at anything," says Bernie (Boom-Boom) Geoffrion, "you have to want to win and want to win very badly."

That is the spirit which dominated Geoffrion's historic career as a hockey player, and it is the philosophy which led general manager Emile Francis to name the Boomer as his coaching successor this season. Francis himself had been the coach, on top of his front office duties, since 1965.

"I think we have a pretty strong team now," Francis says. "What we need now is for somebody to get that little extra effort out of them. I think Geoffrion could be the man. Do you remember when he came to us in 1966? We'd been dead last. With him, we made the playoffs and he contributed a lot more than 17 goals.

"We have always emphasized defence and will continue to do so," says Francis, an ex-goalie, "but Boomer may improve our attack."

Geoffrion, 37, has a championship complex, acquired in 14 seasons with Montreal Canadiens. He retired in 1964 and coached Quebec Aces in the American League for two seasons, finishing first both times. In 1966, though, he returned to active duty with New York, hoping to get his lifetime goals total up over 400. He never

RANGERS 1968–69 TEAM ROSTER

	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	1967-68 Record G.	A.	Pts.
Forwards								
Ron Attwell	6–0	185	Humber Summit, Ont.	Feb. 9, 1935	New York	1	7	8
Dave Balon	5–11	174	Wakaw, Sask.	Aug. 2, 1938	Minnesota	15	32	47
Reg Fleming	5–10	185	Montreal, Que.	April 21, 1936	New York	17	7	24
Rod Gilbert	5–9	175	Montreal, Que.	July 1, 1941	New York	29	48	77
Phil Goyette	5–11	170	Lachine, Que.	Oct. 31, 1933	New York	25	40	65
Vic Hadfield	6–0	174	Oakville, Ont.	Oct. 4, 1940	New York	20	19	39
Larry Jeffrey	6–0	180	Goderich, Ont.	Oct. 12, 1940	New York	2	4	6
Bob Jones	6–1	185	Espanola, Ont.	Nov. 27, 1945	Buffalo (AHL)	21	32	53
Bill Knibbs	6–1	180	Toronto, Ont.	Jan. 24, 1942	Buffalo (AHL)	12	27	39
Orlan Kurtenbach	6–2	180	Cudworth, Sask.	Sept. 7, 1936	New York	15	20	35
Don Marshall	5–10	160	Verdun, Que.	March 23, 1932	New York	19	30	49
Bob Nevin	6–0	185	South Porcupine, Ont.	March 18, 1938	New York	28	30	58
Jean Ratelle	6–1	175	Lac St. Jean, Que.	Oct. 3, 1940	New York	32	46	78
Wayne Rivers	5–9	177	Hamilton, Ont.	Feb. 1, 1942	Kansas City (CHL)	25	37	62
Ron Stewart	6–0	192	Calgary, Alta.	July 11, 1932	St. Louis-New York	14	12	26
Walt Tkaczuk	6–0	185	South Porcupine, Ont.	Sept. 29, 1947	Junior Hockey			
Defencemen								
Arnie Brown	5–9	180	Apsley, Ont.	Jan. 28, 1942	New York	1	25	26
Al Hamilton	6–2	195	Flin Flon, Man.	Aug. 20, 1946	Buffalo (AHL)	8	21	29
Harry Howell	6–1	195	Hamilton, Ont.	Dec. 28, 1932	New York	5	24	29
Ron Ingram	5–11	185	Toronto, Ont.	July 5, 1933	Buffalo (AHL)	9	32	41
Jim Neilson	6–2	205	Big River, Sask.	Nov. 28, 1940	New York	6	29	35
Rod Seiling	6–0	180	Kitchener, Ont.	Nov. 14, 1944	New York	5	11	16
Goalies						G.P.	G.A.	Ave.
Don Caley	5–10	160	Dauphin, Man.	Oct. 9, 1945	Kansas City (WHL)	55	176	3.30
Ed Giacomin	5–11	170	Sudbury, Ont.	June 6, 1939	New York	66	160	2.44
Don Simmons	5–10	150	Port Colborne, Ont.	Sept. 13, 1931	New York	5	13	2.60
Gilles Villemure	5–8	170	Three Rivers, Que.	May 30, 1940	Buffalo (AHL)	37	89	2.57

quite made it, stopping at 393 this past season, but still has been surpassed by only four men in NHL history—Gordie Howe, "Rocket" Richard, Jean Béliveau and Bobby Hull.

"Hockey is a game of attitude, to a large extent," says Geoffrion. "In Montreal, we always expected to win. When I came here in 1966, I found many players who expected to lose. They were always down in the dumps and I found that when you talked them out of that way of thinking, they turned out to be much better hockey players."

Geoffrion got the nickname "Boom-Boom" early in his career because of his explosive shot, a weapon that made him one of the game's great power play specialists. But he always was a well-rounded player and his knowledge of the sport, plus his determination—he shrugged off many serious injuries—make him an ideal choice as coach. And New York, as an entertainment centre, is an excellent place for him to live in case he ever needs a sideline job. He owns a superb singing voice and has often performed professionally in Canadian television.

Harry Howell: At one time, Harry Howell was so unpopular with the spectators at Madison Square Garden that he gave up the team captaincy. That all changed during the 1966–67 season, when Howell was chosen the outstanding defenceman in big-league hockey and was named to the all-star team. The deliberate moves that used to drive viewers mad with frustration now looked intelligent and the customers even put on a special night in Howell's honor. At 35, and beginning his 17th season, Howell is Rangers' defensive mainstay and is also adept at organizing offensive rushes up the ice. That skill has also made him one of the most productive defencemen in the NHL; last season, for example, he set up 24 goals by teammates. An extra plus is his durability. He's missed only two games in six years and has played more games, 1,104, than any New York player in history.

Jim Neilson: A year ago, Rangers made no secret of their willingness to trade Jim Neilson, a promising young defenceman who had disappointed his bosses once too often. Nothing could be worked out, though, which was fortunate for the New York club because Neilson was good enough last season to be named to the second

all-star team. That means he was rated the fourth best defenceman in the league. "A lot of people got impatient with him," says GM Emile Francis, "but they forgot he was a regular in the NHL at 20. Most defencemen have years in the minors to learn the things he's been learning under fire in the toughest league of all."

Ed Giacomin: Years ago, a semi-pro team in Washington phoned up to Sudbury, Ont., to see if a goalie called Rollie Giacomin could hurry down to fill in for an injured player. He couldn't, but he sent his younger brother along and that is how Ed Giacomin's professional career got started. By 1964, he was the hottest netminder in the minors and Rangers had to outbid several NHL opponents to get him from Providence. At first, he roamed far afield after loose pucks, which was a delight to photographers but poison to Ranger boss Emile Francis. Only when Giacomin cut down his wanderings did he become the defensive bulwark he is now. His first full NHL season was 1966–67 and he was league all-star, recording nine shutouts. He had eight last season and was on the second all-star team. He gets caught out of position, but makes up for it with lightning fast feet and hands.

Rod Gilbert: Hockey's glamor boy in New York is right-winger Rod Gilbert, one of Manhattan's most eligible bachelors, a fellow who lists "girls" as one of his favorite hobbies. Where his sport is concerned, though, Gilbert is very businesslike. In his last four complete NHL seasons, his goal output has risen this way: 24–25–28–29. Nomination to the second all-star team last year confirmed his arrival as one of hockey's eminent forwards.

Gilbert's hockey career almost ended before it really began when he suffered spinal injuries in a tumble over debris fans had thrown on the ice during a junior game. Vertebrae had to be fused in two separate operations, causing interruptions in 1962 and again in 1966 of his progress. But he claims to be completely healthy now. Twenty-seven, he would seem to have a brilliant future in front of him. His assets: elusive speed, a quick and accurate shot and the knack of spurting free in the goal area.

Jean Ratelle: Years ago, Les Canadiens allowed New York Rangers to sponsor a junior team within miles of the Forum in Montreal

not for long but long enough for scout Yvan Prud'homme to acquire two prize French-Canadian prospects, Rod Gilbert and Jean Ratelle. They'd always been linemates and continued to be until 1966 when Ratelle needed time off for the same spinal fusion operation his buddy had undergone. The combination was back together last season and Ratelle muscled in among the top NHL centres with 78 points, 32 of them goals. Ratelle is the Jean Béliveau type—big, strong and smooth.

Reg Fleming: Shortly after Emile Francis took over as Ranger chieftain, he engineered a deal with Boston for Reg (The Horse) Fleming, then in the process of leading the league in penalty minutes. He'd always been one of the most heavily penalized men in the game and Francis didn't mind. In fact, the absence of such a fellow was one of Rangers' problems, he felt. "Every team needs this type of player," Francis says, "because he keeps the other team honest and on its toes. No one takes undue liberties with us when Reggie is on the ice." Fleming has made no special effort to reduce his sins but he has been working on his goal production and made 17 last season, which adds up to a significant contribution to Rangers' attack. Behind all the belligerence and bluster, which are plus factors, Fleming really does possess genuine hockey skill.

Orland Kurtenbach: Rangers' second contender for hockey's unofficial heavyweight championship is towering Orland Kurtenbach, a tough centre who doesn't get involved in many scraps but wins most of those he does enter. Rangers got him in 1966 and it was a big step forward, according to Francis. "When you're sending centres out against men like Béliveau, you need a big, strong guy along Kurtenbach's lines," Francis says. "And it doesn't hurt to have a policeman around who can handle himself in trouble as well as Kurt can." Moreover, it might be added, Kurtenbach checks well and can score, when the opportunity arises. One quirk: he's a slow starter, no matter how hard he trains, and is forced to regard that period between the season opener and Christmas as lost time.

Arnie Brown: If, as the experts say, it takes five seasons to make a first-rate NHL defenceman, then 26-year-old Arnie Brown ought to be ready to come into his own as a top rearguard this season.

Not that he hasn't been improving. He has, benefitting greatly from playing alongside Harry Howell. Two factors have sped up the educational process: a reduction in Brown's penalty totals, the result of wasted anger, and adherence to a diet imposed by GM Francis, designed to keep Brown's weight down in the 180 range.

Bob Nevin: Captain Bob Nevin is probably Rangers' most accomplished all-around player. GM Francis calls him "one of the best two-way players in hockey." What does that mean? Simply that Nevin is a superlative defensive man, assigned to kill penalties and check people like Bobby Hull and Frank Mahovlich. At the same time he still scores proficiently and has strung three 20-goal seasons together—29, 20, 28. Hockey purists will contend Nevin should be getting the New York all-star votes, not Rod Gilbert. They'll also tell you trading Nevin in 1964 was one of the worst mistakes Toronto Maple Leafs ever made.

Phil Goyette: Here's how good a player Phil Goyette is: hockey people are agreed that, of all the men active in the game today, he is the finest coaching prospect. Not robust and never a fast skater, he succeeds on know-how alone and, since emerging from among the Montreal super-stars in 1963, has become one of the best centres in hockey. Last season, with 65 points, equalled his tops in hockey, which was 1963–64, his first year with Rangers.

Vic Hadfield: Vic Hadfield strikes you this way: it looks as though you'd hurt your hand if you hit him. And he's that kind of a hockey player, too—tough. He has led the NHL in penalties (1964) and delights in the heavy going. That is why he has been placed on left wing with Rod Gilbert and Jean Ratelle. Neither is exactly the robust type. Hadfield can soak up the rough stuff, soften up the opposition and give them room to manoeuvre. He's always around to pick up surplus passes, too, and last season, at 27, had his first 20-goal season.

Don Marshall: One of last season's arrivals on the 200-goal plateau, once considered almost inaccessible, was 36-year-old Don Marshall. For a long time, it looked as though left-winger Marshall would never be that kind of a shooter. A quick, deft checker, he

always was a defensive specialist and a spot player with the talent-rich Canadiens of the late 1950's and early 1960's. His chance at regular work came when he and Phil Goyette were swapped to Rangers in 1963. They were teamed the following year with Bob Nevin to form the line that invariably goes out against the enemy's best and invariably winds up storming the opposition goal. Marshall has produced 100 goals in his five New York seasons.

WHAT THE FAN NEEDS TO KNOW

New York Rangers play their home games in the new Madison Square Garden Center at 4 Pennsylvania Plaza in New York. The team offices (265-6800) are at the same address. The Garden holds 17,500 for hockey and there are often tickets available, though the number sold to season subscribers is increasing, and many games are sold out. Those on sale can be obtained at the box office. Prices range from $4 to $7. Game times: Sundays 7 P.M.; Wednesdays 7:30 P.M.; matinees 2 P.M.

HOW THE RANGERS OPERATE

Chairman of the Board: Irving M. Felt
President: William Jennings
Vice-president and General Manager: Emile Francis
Assistant General Manager: Jackie Gordon
Coach: Bernard (Boom-Boom) Geoffrion
Publicity Director: John Halligan
Club Secretary: Pat Doyle
Trainer: Frank Paice
Chief Scout: Lou Passador
Director of Scouting, Western Canada: Denis Ball
Director of Scouting, Eastern Canada: Steve Brklacich
Director of Scouting, Quebec: Yvan Prud'homme
Team colors: Blue, red, and white
Farm teams and affiliated clubs: Omaha (CHL); Buffalo (AHL); Vancouver (WHL); New Haven (EHL); Fort Wayne (IHL)

TORONTO MAPLE LEAFS

IN BRIEF

1967–68 finish—*fifth.*
Strengths—*good offensive balance.*
Weaknesses—*shallow defence, aging goalies.*
Probable 1968–69 finish—*fourth.*

Any analysis of the Toronto Maple Leafs must start with this fact: toward the conclusion of the 1967–68 season, they were just about the best team in the National Hockey League. Therefore, their failure to reach the Eastern Division playoffs can be overemphasized.

It was a humiliating windup, to be sure. Leafs were the defending Stanley Cup champions and they had an embarrassing year. Everybody beat them. They even lost more games than they won against teams from the expansion section. But before the disaster was complete, manager-coach Punch Imlach had made two of the moves essential to any comeback: he began to bring in young players and he traded away a so-called "untouchable." The decision he'd made was clear: no change could be ruled out as unthinkable.

Imlach now has the good centres a championship team must have —newcomer Norm Ullman and Dave Keon. He has the high-scoring

wingers in Paul Henderson, Ron Ellis and Floyd Smith and that's without The Big M, Frank Mahovlich, who went to Detroit in the deal for Ullman, Smith and Henderson.

What Imlach could be short of is time—time for green defenders like Mike Pelyk and Jim McKenny to develop and time to work in a replacement for Johnny Bower, his ancient goaltender.

But what Leafs do have is an excellent and productive farm system. And it has sent along the fresh talent Leafs need to make a fresh start and return to respectability. Normally, you might properly think there would have to be a year of adjustment. But Leafs may have the classy veterans to carry them over such a period.

One place where none of it matters, by the way, is the box office. Leafs installed about 500 new seats in Maple Leaf Gardens during the summer and had them sold for the entire season before they were even finished.

PUNCH IMLACH

As a boy, George (Punch) Imlach used to ride the streetcars down to Maple Leaf Gardens to play junior hockey. In 1958, he returned in triumph as the leader Leaf owners were depending on to lift their team out of last place and back to a position of NHL importance.

This Imlach did, acquiring a few seasoned veterans to blend with the youngsters the Toronto organization had developed and producing a team that was able to win the Stanley Cup four times in the six years between 1962 and 1967.

Now it's reconstruction time again. When Leafs finished fifth last season, it was the first time—ever—that a team Imlach had been associated with failed to reach its league playoffs.

"As long as we were winning, I felt my veterans had first call on their jobs, but that's out now," Imlach says. "There'll be a lot of new faces this coming year."

There is nothing complicated about Imlach's approach to hockey. "The price of success," he says, "is hard work." Thus, Imlach's clubs are always in prime physical condition which is necessary for the style of hockey they are asked to play. He believes in relentless forechecking in the opposition zone. This, he reasons, keeps the

MAPLE LEAFS 1968-69 TEAM ROSTER

	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	1967-68 Record G.	A.	Pts.
Forwards								
George Armstrong	6–1	193	Skead, Ont.	July 6, 1930	Toronto	13	21	34
Mike Byers	5–10	176	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 11, 1946	Tulsa (CHL)	14	5	19
Wayne Carleton	6–2	215	Sudbury, Ont.	Aug. 4, 1946	Toronto	8	11	19
Terry Clancy	6–0	195	Ottawa, Ont.	April 2, 1943	Vancouver (WHL)	6	9	15
Ron Ellis	5–10	175	Lindsay, Ont.	Jan. 8, 1945	Toronto	28	20	48
Paul Henderson	5–11	170	Kincardine, Ont.	Jan. 28, 1943	Detroit-Toronto	18	26	44
Bryan Hextall	5–11	165	Winnipeg, Man.	May 23, 1941	Rochester (AHL)	24	47	71
Dave Keon	5–9	163	Noranda, Que.	March 22, 1940	Toronto	11	37	48
Gary Marsh	5–10	170	Toronto, Ont.	March 9, 1946	Fort Worth (CHL)	25	28	53
Gerry Meehan	6–2	200	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 3, 1946	Tulsa (CHL)	31	41	72
Larry Mickey	5–11	175	Lacombe, Alta.	Oct. 21, 1943	Buffalo (AHL)	9	17	26
Murray Oliver	5–9	170	Hamilton, Ont.	Nov. 14, 1937	Toronto	16	21	37
Bob Pulford	5–11	188	Newton Robinson, Ont.	March 31, 1938	Toronto	20	30	50
Floyd Smith	5–9	155	Perth, Ont.	May 16, 1935	Detroit-Toronto	24	22	46
Bill Sutherland	5–10	160	Regina, Sask.	Nov. 10, 1934	Philadelphia	20	9	29
Norm Ullman	5–10	185	Provost, Alta.	Dec. 26, 1935	Detroit-Toronto	35	37	72
Mike Walton	5–9	170	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	Jan. 3, 1945	Toronto	30	29	59
Defencemen								
Jim Dorey	6–1	190	Kingston, Ont.	Aug. 17, 1947	Tulsa (CHL)	4	24	28
Tim Horton	5–10	180	Cochrane, Ont.	Jan. 12, 1930	Toronto	4	23	27
Jim McKenny	6–0	185	Ottawa, Ont.	Dec. 1, 1946	Rochester (AHL)	10	23	33
Mike Pelyk	6–1	190	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 29, 1947	Toronto	0	3	3
Pierre Pilote	5–10	178	Kenogami, Que.	Dec. 11, 1931	Chicago	1	36	37
Marcel Pronovost	6–0	190	Lac La Tortue, Que.	June 15, 1930	Toronto	3	17	20
Pat Quinn	6–3	205	Hamilton, Ont.	Jan. 29, 1943	Tulsa (CHL)	3	15	18
Goalies						**G.P.**	**G.A.**	**Ave.**
Johnny Bower	5–11	190	Prince Albert, Sask.	Nov. 8, 1924	Toronto	43	84	2.25
Bruce Gamble	5–9	203	Port Arthur, Ont.	May 24, 1938	Toronto	41	85	2.31
Al Smith	6–1	193	Toronto, Ont.	Nov. 10, 1945	Tulsa (CHL)	40	126	3.32

enemy from mounting an offence and it is bound to create scoring opportunities, which leads to the second half of Imlach's philosophy: "Nothing happens by accident. You make it happen."

Accordingly, Imlach won't sit back and rise or fall with the fruits of the Leaf farm system. He'll go after players to fill certain spots, such as veteran defenceman Pierre Pilote, whom he obtained from Chicago. The man he gave up in this deal, Jim Pappin, was guilty of what Imlach considers two of the ultimate crimes—disloyalty and insubordination. He refused to accept demotion to a minor-league team. That made him a small price to pay for Pilote, whose experience will be an effective counterbalance to the inexperience of Imlach's new young defenders.

Imlach gives loyalty in return which is the reason you knew he was desperate when he finally swapped Frank Mahovlich to Detroit last winter. Mahovlich had been one of his best men during Leafs' championship era. That history of service meant something to Imlach. "But I got a complete forward line in return, and a good one," Imlach said. He thinks Norm Ullman, Floyd Smith and Paul Henderson will propel a Leaf comeback.

Fifty last March, Imlach is anxious to become involved in club ownership. That's the basis upon which he might some day leave Toronto. In the meantime, though, he gives full value for the salary he receives. He continues as general manager, bench coach and supervisor of the entire far-flung Maple Leaf organization.

Johnny Bower: "The greatest athlete in the world," says Punch Imlach, describing his 43-year-old (44 on Nov. 8) goaltender, Johnny Bower.

"Guys have continued in sports long after they were 40, but not at a job where they're under so much pressure and under such sustained fire," Imlach elaborates.

Team doctors say Bower has the physique and reflexes of a 25-year-old. Beyond that, he's a stylist, a master of the goaltending art. A pro since 1945 and a Leaf since 1958, Bower became a Vezina Trophy winner and an all-star and got his name on the Stanley Cup long after he was resigned to a lifetime in the minors. He had to be talked into accepting the Leaf offer when it came. "I don't care how old he is," Imlach now says. "The job is his as long as he can stop pucks and I don't see anybody doing it any better

than he does." Bower's 2.25 average was second best in the NHL last year.

Bruce Gamble: Smiley Bates, as pudgy Bruce Gamble's colleagues named him in recognition of his devotion to country music, quit hockey in 1964, following a disagreement with Eddie Shore, operator of Springfield's American League team. Punch Imlach obtained him for Leafs in 1965 and, when he came in to play during a Johnny Bower injury, he recorded four shutouts in eight games. Even so, he didn't become Bower's full-time partner until Leafs donated Terry Sawchuk to Los Angeles in the expansion draft.

Pierre Pilote: Veteran players like Red Kelly, Allan Stanley and Marcel Pronovost found new careers in hockey after they were acquired by Toronto and began to work under Punch Imlach's rigid conditioning program. Pierre Pilote hopes something similar will happen to him now that he'll be playing for Imlach. Pilote, 36, was captain of Chicago Black Hawks and had been an all-star five consecutive years. But 1967–68 was a poor year for him and his popularity with the fans at Chicago Stadium vanished. For his own good as much as anything, Hawks traded him. "Any time I can get an all-star, it's a good trade," says Punch Imlach. "Pilote moves the puck out of his own end and sets up plays well. That's what we need." With 400 assists in 12 seasons, Pilote is one of hockey's most productive rearguards.

Tim Horton: Myles Gilbert (Tim) Horton finally has won recognition as one of hockey's top defencemen after 16 seasons in the NHL. Last season's all-star nomination was only his second. But he'd be even better, coaches say, if he weren't such a nice guy. "He's the strongest man in hockey," Punch Imlach claims, "and if he ever got mean and started using that power, he'd be the best, instead of almost the best." Imlach realizes, though, that Horton isn't likely to change at 37. And Leafs are contented with him the way he is. He is so good at rushes up the ice that he often has played on right wing.

Mike Pelyk: Just a line at the back of the book was all defenceman Mike Pelyk got in Leafs' 1967–68 prospectus. Fresh out of

junior competition, he was supposed to devote a few years to minor-league apprenticeship. But when injuries hit the Toronto rearguard, reports said Pelyk, still only 20 years old, was the best replacement available. And he did such a good job that he was retained as a first stringer for the final 24 games of the season. All he's got to learn is how to curb his truculence and avoid the silly penalties that put his team at a disadvantage.

Marcel Pronovost: In 1965, Detroit Red Wings had given up on 35-year-old Marcel Pronovost, apparently weary after 15 NHL campaigns. Typically, Punch Imlach wanted him for Leafs and got him in a trade for Andy Bathgate. And as usual, Imlach discovered there was plenty of good hockey left in the oldtimer. All he'd need was a change of scenery and some extra hard work to get the kinks out of the old sinews. Now Pronovost is one of the veterans Imlach is counting on to boost his club over the rebuilding period that lies ahead. Pronovost, though seldom penalized, would qualify as the best bodychecker on the Toronto defence.

Dave Keon: Leafs were ready to rip last year's fifth-place club apart but one man absolutely exempt from any purge was tireless little Dave Keon, a centre who is the finest exponent of Leafs' (Imlach's) forechecking approach to hockey. That kind of defensive concentration rules out a lot of scoring but Keon's 11 goals last season represented his poorest output since he turned pro in 1960 at the age of 20. Keon is always spotted opposite the best centres, like Béliveau and Mikita, and wins more than his share of these duels, especially in the Stanley Cup playoffs where he excels particularly. In Leafs' four Cup victories, he had 37 points in 48 games. Now, with Norm Ullman on hand to share the checking chores, Keon can be expected to enjoy a banner year again.

Norm Ullman: Hockey observers were amazed last winter to learn that Norm Ullman is one of the most highly paid players in the game, well over the $40,000 mark. Though always one of the best centres, and an all-star in 1965, Ullman never was placed in the super-star category. He was simply the quietly efficient type and few noticed that he had crept up into the 300-goal class. These were just points he managed to put across effectively in salary

negotiations. Yet Detroit Red Wings decided last March that it was time for Ullman to go after 12 productive seasons. Why? "He's not the Ullman we used to know," said GM Sid Abel. Another possibility: Ullman was president of the players' association. Anyway, he was included in the package sent to Leafs in exchange for Frank Mahovlich. Ullman discovered he is allergic to something in Toronto—therefore, won't live in the city—but even so he got five goals and 12 assists in 13 Leaf games. He's only 32 and a dogged forechecker, so Leafs think they've got themselves a leader. Punch Imlach must think a lot of him, because he is a bitter opponent of the players' organization.

Murray Oliver: In eight NHL seasons, Murray Oliver had cashed only one bonus cheque from league headquarters. So he was delighted, in 1967, to learn he'd been dealt to the successful Toronto Maple Leafs for Eddie Shack. It wasn't his fault that there was no playoff money in 1968 after all. He adjusted to Leafs' defensive emphasis much better than many analysts thought he could and also mastered a switch from centre to left wing. He was Toronto's most consistent performer.

Ron Ellis: Grievously hurt in a famous 1933 incident involving Eddie Shore, Ace Bailey had to quit hockey and his Leaf jersey, No. 6, was retired forever. This summer, he mailed a request to the management of the Toronto club. He'd like his number reactivated, he said, and he wanted it given to Ron Ellis, "who is the type of player I'd be proud to see wearing my old number." Ellis has been singled out as Leafs' next super-star. Only 23, he's already totalled 92 goals, triggered mainly by quick reactions in the scoring area, a hot shot and a fine burst of speed.

Paul Henderson: One of the few wrong-wing players in hockey, Paul Henderson hopes he can do as well as the most famous of them all, Rocket Richard. Henderson is a right-handed shot so normally should play on right wing. But he skates on the left side. It was the opposite with Richard, a left-handed shot on right wing. An advantage is that with the stick pointed in toward mid-ice, the player's shooting range is increased. And enemy defencemen find it confusing. But it's more difficult to take a pass, or give one, this way.

Henderson beat 20 goals in both full seasons he played before slumping badly at Detroit last year. Following a transfer to Toronto, he got 11 points in 13 games.

Floyd Smith: The sleeper in last spring's Toronto-Detroit trade was Floyd Smith. Paul Henderson and Norm Ullman are big shooters but "Smith is just a good journeyman winger who goes up and down his lane, gets his share of goals and covers his man the way it should be done," according to Punch Imlach. Smith was late to arrive as an NHL regular. He was 28 when he made it with Detroit. He had 21 goals in 1966 and wound up with 24 last year, despite missing Leafs' final seven games. He and Imlach were American League associates at Springfield a decade ago. "I'm glad to have him again," says Imlach. "I'm glad to be back with him," says Smith.

Bob Pulford: No player has had more trade rumors involve his name than Bob Pulford, a greying, 32-year-old veteran who still manages to stay on as an important man with Leafs. Pulford was one of the three superb centremen who powered Leafs' titles in 1962, '63 and '64, but was back at left wing, his original position, for the 1967 triumph. The switch was made when Pulford lost some of the forechecking aggressiveness an Imlach centre needs. But he continues to be an asset on the flank and last year upped his 12-year total to 222 goals.

Mike Walton: Becoming a member of the No. 1 hockey family in Toronto's hockey world hasn't done Mike Walton a bit of good. He's made it on his own, leading Leaf regulars with 30 goals last season, his first complete one in the NHL. Walton is married to a granddaughter of Conn Smythe, builder of Maple Leaf Gardens and founder of the Toronto hockey club. That makes him a nephew, by marriage, of club president Stafford Smythe. But 23-year-old Walton, one of the new players brought in to revitalize the sagging Leafs, is in the NHL strictly on his own merits. He uses a dazzling burst of speed to get himself clear of defenders and if his defensive work isn't everything it might be, he controls the puck so much it doesn't really matter.

George Armstrong: Leafs had to talk their captain, George Armstrong, out of retiring in 1967 after a nine-goal season. He got 13 last year, despite missing 12 games, and, though 38, expected to be back for his 17th NHL campaign. Leader of the club, he effectively bridges the gap between the players and the front office and Punch Imlach feels he needs "Army" to help him run the team. A poor skater, Armstrong has succeeded—has scored 265 goals—on sheer determination and knowledge. For that reason, he's a respected athlete, especially among his co-workers. When he does quit, Armstrong hopes it'll be possible to continue the work he's been doing with Canadian Indians. Once named Chief Shoot-the-Puck in an Alberta ceremony, Armstrong is of Indian descent himself.

WHAT THE FAN NEEDS TO KNOW

Toronto Maple Leafs play their home games in Maple Leaf Gardens at Church and Carlton in downtown Toronto. The building holds 16,000 for hockey, with ticket prices ranging from $2.50 to $6.50. But almost all seats are sold in advance. A limited number is placed on public sale at the Gardens box office at 10 A.M. the day before each game. Team offices (368-1641) are in the same building, 60 Carlton St. Game time: 8 P.M.

HOW THE LEAFS OPERATE

Chairman of the Board: John Bassett
President: C. Stafford Smythe
Executive Vice-president: Harold Ballard
General Manager and Coach: George (Punch) Imlach
Assistant General Manager and Assistant Coach: Frank (King) Clancy
Publicity Director: John Andersen
Trainer: Joe Sgro
Assistant Trainer: Tom Nayler
Chief Scout: Bob Davidson
Team colors: Blue and white
Farm teams: Rochester (AHL); Tulsa (CHL); Phoenix (WHL)

THE TEAMS IN PROFILE — WESTERN DIVISION

LOS ANGELES KINGS

IN BRIEF

1967–68 finish—*second.*
Strengths—*lots of reserves.*
Weaknesses—*unsure goaltending.*
Probable 1968–69 finish—*fourth.*

Los Angeles Kings stole a march on the rest of the NHL's expansion clubs and led the way for most of the 1967–68 season. Ultimately, they wound up second, just one point behind first-place Philadelphia.

Owner Jack Kent Cooke had purchased the entire roster of Springfield's American League team and, combined with the players he was able to secure at the 1967 expansion draft, he had a roster twice as big as most of his opponents. And while many of these players weren't quite big-leaguers, neither were they far off. The Kings were a big surprise.

But most of the new teams are moving fast now. Kings, in the off-season, acted like a satisfied organization. They made only three significant roster changes. They bought centre Skip Krake from Boston. They got veteran defenceman Larry Cahan from Montreal.

KINGS 1968–69 TEAM ROSTER

	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	1967-68 Record G.	A.	Pts.
Forwards								
Bryan Campbell	6–0	182	Sudbury, Ont.	March 27, 1944	Los Angeles	6	15	21
Mike Corbett	6–2	195	Toronto, Ont.	Oct. 4, 1942	Vancouver (WHL)	17	21	38
Mike Corrigan	5–10	170	Ottawa, Ont.	Jan. 11, 1946	Springfield (AHL)	24	30	54
Bill Flett	6–1	195	Vermillion, Alta.	July 21, 1943	Los Angeles	26	20	46
Howie Hughes	5–9	180	St. Boniface, Man.	April 4, 1939	Los Angeles	9	14	23
Ted Irvine	6–2	190	Winnipeg, Man.	Dec. 8, 1944	Los Angeles	18	22	40
Eddie Joyal	6–0	180	Edmonton, Alta.	May 8, 1940	Los Angeles	23	34	57
Skip Krake	5–10	170	North Battleford, Sask.	Oct. 14, 1943	Boston	5	7	12
Gord Labossière	6–0	185	St. Boniface, Man.	Jan. 2, 1940	Los Angeles	13	27	40
Real Lemieux	5–11	175	Victoriaville, Que.	Jan. 3, 1945	Los Angeles	12	23	35
Lowell MacDonald	5–11	185	New Glasgow, N.S.	Aug. 30, 1941	Los Angeles	21	23	44
Howie Ménard	5–7	160	Timmins, Ont.	April 28, 1942	Springfield (AHL)	18	33	51
Doug Robinson	6–2	197	St. Catharines, Ont.	Aug. 27, 1940	Springfield (AHL)	21	25	46
Defencemen								
Dave Amadio	6–1	205	Glace Bay, N.S.	April 23, 1939	Los Angeles	4	6	10
Larry Cahan	6–2	222	Fort William, Ont.	Dec. 25, 1933	Oakland	9	15	24
Brent Hughes	6–0	195	Bowmanville, Ont.	June 17, 1943	Springfield (AHL)	5	14	19
Harry Johnston	5–11	195	Kitchener, Ont.	July 20, 1943	Springfield (AHL)	2	22	24
Jacques Lemieux	6–2	187	Matane, Que.	April 8, 1943	Los Angeles	0	3	3
Jim Murray	6–0	170	Elkhorn, Man.	Nov. 25, 1943	Springfield (AHL)	2	8	10
Paul Popiel	5–10	176	Georgetown, Ont.	Feb. 28, 1943	Springfield (AHL)	8	27	35
Dale Rolfe	6–4	203	Timmins, Ont.	April 30, 1940	Los Angeles	3	13	16
Bob Wall	5–10	170	Richmond Hill, Ont.	Dec. 1, 1942	Los Angeles	5	18	23
Bill White	6–2	187	Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 26, 1939	Los Angeles	11	27	38
Goalies						G.P.	G.A.	Ave.
Jerry Desjardins	5–11	180	Sudbury, Ont.	July 22, 1944	Cleveland (AHL)	66	226	3.45
Wayne Rutledge	6–2	210	Barrie, Ont.	Jan. 5, 1942	Los Angeles	45	117	2.87
Terry Sawchuk	5–11	180	Winnipeg, Man.	Dec. 28, 1929	Los Angeles	36	99	3.07

They purchased Gerry Desjardins, last season's American League all-star, to protect them in goal where Terry Sawchuk's terrible finish last spring, and his age, make his hockey future questionable.

Whether Kings' overall 1967–68 performance justifies this complacency is a question. They did relinquish leadership finally, after all, and they did lose out in the first playoff round. General manager Larry Regan thinks they have a capacity for improvement up front, plus a steady defence. The guess here is that a couple of teams have passed them while they were marking time.

RED KELLY

Los Angeles Kings were expected to be last among the NHL's six new teams last season, but they were nearly first, instead. How come? Red Kelly, in his first year as a coach, had a great deal to do with the difference, insiders say.

"To win, we have to outskate the other guys," says centre Eddie Joyal. "We don't have enough going for us to get by any other way. And to skate, we have to be fired up. Red takes care of that. He's the kind of a guy you put out for."

Says Kelly: "You have to take an interest in the players as individuals. And their objective is no different from mine. So it shouldn't be difficult to motivate them."

Kelly, in his quiet way, does. He is not a man who will ever raise his voice and he has never been known to use profanity. But he is a persuasive talker, as voters in a suburban Toronto constituency found when they elected him to Canada's Parliament. He subsequently gave up politics, not because he didn't enjoy it but because his hockey career with the Maple Leafs required all of his attention.

One reason the Los Angeles players respond to Kelly's leadership might be connected with the reputation he built up in 20 seasons as a top NHL player. Consider the facts: six times an all-star, four times the winner of the Lady Byng citation as the most gentlemanly player in hockey; eight Stanley Cup titles, eight first-place finishes, 281 goals and 542 assists. And Kelly never played a game of minor-league hockey, moving directly from junior competition to Detroit Red Wings in 1947. He was a defenceman there. It was after he

switched to Leafs in 1960 that he found a second life in sport as a centreman.

Wayne Rutledge: Most of Los Angeles Kings' goaltending budget in their first season was channeled into obtaining and paying Terry Sawchuck but, in the final analysis, their most dependable netminder was unheralded Wayne Rutledge. After knocking around hockey in Canadian amateur competition and in the minor professional leagues, Rutledge had no illusions about beating out Sawchuk when Kings plucked him from the New York organization. He was just happy to have an NHL job. But he wound up playing most of Kings' games, recording a fine 2.87 average for 45 starts and, if there was any criticism of coach Red Kelly's work, it concerned his decision to gamble on Sawchuk in the Stanley Cup playoffs. Many observers felt Kings might have squeaked by Minnesota with Rutledge on the job.

Gerry Desjardins: Gerry Desjardins had serious shortcomings when he was a junior goalie with Toronto Marlboros. Hall of Famer Bill Durnan was called in to show the youngster how to position himself to reduce shooting angles and similar fine points. Since then, it's been up-up-up for this French-Canadian youngster. Canadiens loaned him to tail-end Cleveland last winter and he was voted outstanding goalie in the American League, despite a big 3.45 average. He was one of the most sought-after youngsters in hockey and was sent to Kings in return for some future priorities in the annual draft of junior graduates.

Bill White: In the winter of 1967, players with Springfield Indians of the American League went on strike against owner-coach Eddie Shore, accusing him of treating them unfairly. The eventual settlement was that Shore would relinquish ownership. Defenceman Bill White had no idea then what a lucky break that deal really was. The buyer was Jack Kent Cooke, who was assembling an NHL club in Los Angeles. That meant White, mired in the minors since 1960, was able to move straight into the big leagues. At 28, he'd almost given up hope but, once there, he made the most of his opportunity and proved to be one of the steadiest defenders in hockey.

Dale Rolfe: An accurate measure of an athlete's ability is the number of clubs which attempt to get him. By this standard, giant Dale Rolfe is one of hockey's top players. Every time trade discussions begin, Rolfe's name is broached. So far, Kings have resisted; he is a valuable man. At six-foot-four, Rolfe is one of the tallest men in the game and his long reach makes him difficult to pass in Los Angeles territory. Like Bill White, Rolfe was part of the package Kings acquired when they purchased the Springfield club.

Bob Wall: The captain is an important member of any hockey team. Besides representing the club at public functions and in on-the-ice discussions with the referee, he is expected to provide his colleagues with leadership and with a front office liaison. Thus, he must have the respect of both his colleagues and of management. A good captain can go a long way toward making a team successful. For those reasons, it said a lot for Bob Wall when he was appointed first captain of Los Angeles Kings last season. Only 24, he had been in just 40 NHL games in three separate defence tryouts with Detroit Red Wings. He was Kings' second choice in the expansion draft.

Skip Krake: Bobby Orr, himself the greatest of the NHL's new generation, has said: "Skip Krake is going to be a big star in hockey." That was when Krake was still with Boston Bruins. Coach Harry Sinden, who once had the youngster on his Central League team at Oklahoma City said: "He doesn't look great, but he has the knack of being in the right place at the right time, so he gets the job done." Nevertheless, Sinden looked at Krake's five goals in 68 games last season and decided he could afford to sell him to Los Angeles. Unlike Bruins, Kings were willing to gamble on the unrealized potential Orr was talking about.

Bill Flett: Cowboy Flett, so named because of his thick black sideburns, was the closest thing Los Angeles Kings had to a matinee idol during their introductory season in hockey. Flett was almost an afterthought in the expansion draft, Kings' 16th choice, and nothing in his record indicated the ability to score the 26 goals he shot in his first NHL campaign. Tall and rangy, he's a key figure in coach Red Kelly's 1968–69 plans.

Ed Joyal: Eddie Joyal surpassed his entire lifetime NHL output in one season with Kings, amassing 23 goals and 34 assists for 57 points, a total that was second only to Pittsburgh's Andy Bathgate among Western Division shooters. Oddly, Bathgate had been involved in the Joyal story previously. Joyal went from Detroit to Toronto in the 1965 trade that moved Bathgate to the Motor City. Joyal is what every good hockey team must have, a tall, energetic centre—something Leafs didn't happen to need at the time of that '65 swap. "Centres who can go in and get the puck are vital to our style," says coach Kelly. "It's a bonus when they're good scorers, too, like Joyal."

Gord Labossière: Los Angeles Kings followed all the proven rules in putting together their first NHL team. They bought an entire minor-league club, Springfield Indians, to assure themselves of adequate reserve strength. And to build power up centre, they shopped for top minor-league pivots. Eddie Joyal was one. But the best, they thought, was Gord Labossière, a scoring champion everywhere he'd been in the minors. Chances are his 13 goals and 27 assists constituted a bit of a disappointment. His weakness is no secret: he has trouble keeping up on a team that emphasizes hustle and speed.

Lowell MacDonald: Few athletes from Canada's Maritime Provinces have made it to the NHL. Lowell MacDonald is one of them. At one time, he was Detroit Red Wings' hottest prospect but he was moved to the Toronto organization as part of the 1965 Andy Bathgate trade and was used to stock Leafs' Central League club at Tulsa. Given another major-league opportunity right-winger MacDonald, an extremely fast skater, came through with 21 goals last season and was one of Kings' best playoff performers.

Doug Robinson: One of hockey's most baffling mysteries has been the failure of Doug Robinson to make it as a big-league star. He seems to have everything it takes—size, speed, the scoring touch. Perhaps he's a little short of speed, but he was very much at home in the defensive struggles that feature playoff competition. He was Kings' most effective workman in Stanley Cup combat, indicating 1968–69 could be the season when he finally fulfils that vast promise he showed with Chicago and New York. He is 28.

Réal Lemieux: A regular Lady Byng recipient during his playing days, coach Red Kelly does not condone rough play in hockey. On the other hand, even he concedes that a little muscle is essential now and then and, for that reason, he concurred in the decision to draft left-winger Réal Lemieux, 1966–67 penalty champion of the Central League. His 62 points with Detroit's Memphis farm club showed he had ability, too, a view that was proven correct last season. Lemieux, a French-Canadian from Quebec, got 35 points and, to show he could hold his own against tougher opponents, 60 penalty minutes.

WHAT THE FAN NEEDS TO KNOW

Los Angeles Kings play their home games in the modern new Forum, 3900 Manchester Blvd., in Inglewood, close to the Hollywood Park race track. Club offices (674-6000) are in the same building. There are 15,655 seats for hockey in the Forum and tickets are usually available, ranging in price from $2 to $6. Subscriptions may be purchased by mail, or ordered by telephone. Kings have joined the TRS computerized ticket-selling hookup, whereby seats are sold at a host of locations all over the United States. If everything else fails, of course, there is a box office, too. Game times: week nights 8 P.M.; Sundays 7 P.M.

HOW THE KINGS OPERATE

Chairman of the Board and President: Jack Kent Cooke
General Manager: Larry Regan
Coach: Leonard (Red) Kelly
Director of Public Relations: Ed Fitkin
Trainer: Norm Mackie
Team colors: Royal blue and gold
Farm club: Springfield (AHL)

MINNESOTA NORTH STARS

IN BRIEF

1967–68 finish—*fourth.*
Strengths—*have improved both offence and defence.*
Weaknesses—*coach may be overworked.*
Probable 1968–69 finish—*first.*

Big-league hockey was a smash hit right from the outset in wintry Minnesota. And the North Stars repaid the fans of Minneapolis and St. Paul for their adoring support. They were a closeup fourth during the regular Western Division schedule and reached the regional finals against St. Louis Blues, taking the seventh and decisive series match into a second overtime period before finally succumbing.

What's more, Stars should be the most improved team in their section this season. Their player manipulations have been tinged with genius.

They've managed to build their defence up to NHL standards. First, they got Bob McCord during the 1967–68 season and since then they've acquired regulars Larry Hillman and Duane Rupp from Toronto and Wayne Hillman from New York.

Other deals closed before that first season even ended brought in two immensely promising young forwards, Walt McKechnie and Jean-Paul Parise. Later, Stars got wingers Danny Grant and Claude Larose from Montreal.

And still to be assessed is the power several members of the Canadian Olympic hockey team will add. Stars acquired their pro rights two years ago but couldn't get them, of course, until after the 1968 Olympic tournament. Now they're available and Stars could bring in as many as nine of them. And it could be a real bonanza because, at one time, Gary Dineen, Danny O'Shea and the rest were among the finest young prospects in the game.

Remember, too, Minnesota was very, very close last season. With the improvements they've made, Stars are now definitely of championship calibre.

WREN BLAIR

Just 10 years ago, hockey was only a hobby with Wren Blair, something he did in a small way when he wasn't busy with his steady job as a milkman in Whitby, a little town near Toronto. Yet when Minnesota North Stars joined the National Hockey League last season, Blair was the man president Walter Bush selected to organize his team and coach it from the bench.

Bush's judgement was vindicated throughout that maiden year. The lineup Blair assembled was a large success both at the box office and on the ice. Well-drilled and spirited, they finished the Western Division schedule four points out of first place and battled St. Louis Blues to the limit before losing out in the final Western playoff.

As general manager, Blair has made a host of deals to strengthen his 1968–68 lineup. As coach, it'll be up to him to make those moves pay off. The material seems to be there in sufficient quantity. Coach Blair is the man on the spot, put there by himself.

Blair gained prominence in the hockey world when he beefed up an industrial league team to the point where it could win the Canadian amateur championship in 1947. That led to a world title the following year and, at that point, the pros took an interest in his organizational skill and his rabble-rousing bench technique. He

NORTH STARS 1968–69 TEAM ROSTER

	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	1967-68 Record G.	A.	Pts.
Forwards								
André Boudrias	5–7	165	Montreal, Que.	Sept. 19, 1943	Minnesota	18	35	53
Bill Collins	6–0	175	Ottawa, Ont.	July 13, 1943	Minnesota	9	11	20
Wayne Connelly	5–10	175	Rouyn, Que.	Dec. 16, 1939	Minnesota	35	21	56
Ray Cullen	5–11	180	Ottawa, Ont.	Sept. 20, 1941	Minnesota	28	25	53
Gary Dineen	5–10	170	Montreal, Que.	Dec. 24, 1943	Canadian Olympic Team			
Sandy Fitzpatrick	6–1	196	Paisley, Scotland	Dec. 22, 1944	Memphis (CHL)	15	29	44
Bill Goldsworthy	6–1	197	Kitchener, Ont.	Aug. 24, 1944	Minnesota	14	19	33
Danny Grant	5–10	185	Fredericton, N.B.	Feb. 21, 1946	Houston (CHL)	14	8	22
Don Herriman	5–10	165	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Jan. 2, 1946	Memphis	2	5	7
Joey Johnston	5–10	168	Peterborough, Ont.	Mar. 3, 1949	Omaha (CHL)	24	22	46
Marshall Johnston	5–11	175	Birch Hills, Sask.	June 6, 1941	Canadian Olympic Team			
Claude Larose	6–0	170	Hearst, Ont.	Mar. 2, 1942	Montreal	2	9	11
Parker MacDonald	5–11	185	Sydney, N.S.	June 14, 1933	Minnesota	19	23	42
Milan Marcetta	6–1	195	Cadomin, Alta.	Sept. 19, 1936	Minnesota	4	13	17
Ted McCaskill	6–0	185	Kapuskasing, Ont.	Oct. 29, 1936	Memphis (CHL)	17	29	46
Walt McKechnie	6–2	195	London, Ont.	June 19, 1947	Phoenix (WHL)	24	30	54
Barrie Meissner	5–9	165	Kindersley, Sask.	July 26, 1946	Memphis (CHL)	15	24	39
Danny O'Shea	6–1	190	Ajax, Ont.	June 15, 1945	Canadian Olympic Team			
J. P. Parise	5–9	175	Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.	Dec. 11, 1941	Toronto-Minnesota	11	17	28
Jim Paterson	6–0	175	Fergus, Ont.	May 20, 1945	Cleveland (AHL)	27	54	81
André Pronovost	5–9	186	Shawinigan, Que.	July 8, 1936	Memphis (CHL)	20	18	38
George Standing	5–9	180	Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 3, 1941	Memphis (CHL)	20	15	35
Steve Sutherland	5–11	172	Noranda, Que.	Sept. 1, 1946	Memphis (CHL)	9	14	23
Bill Taylor	6–1	175	Winnipeg, Man.	Oct. 14, 1942	Memphis (CHL)	2	7	9
Defencemen								
Pete Goegan	6–1	195	Fort William, Ont.	Mar. 6, 1935	Phoenix (WHL)	2	5	7
Larry Hillman	6–0	180	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	Feb. 5, 1937	Toronto	3	17	20
Wayne Hillman	6–0	205	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	Nov. 13, 1938	New York	0	5	5

NORTH STARS 1968–69 TEAM ROSTER (continued)

	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	1967-68 Record G.	A.	Pts.
Defencemen (continued)								
Barry MacKenzie	6–0	190	Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 16, 1941	Canadian Olympic Team			
Bob McCord	6–1	180	Timmins, Ont.	Mar. 20, 1934	Minnesota-Detroit	3	9	12
Mike McMahon	5–11	177	Quebec City, Que.	Aug. 30, 1941	Minnesota	14	33	47
Lou Nanne	6–0	180	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	June 2, 1941	U.S. National Team			9
Duane Rupp	6–1	195	Macnutt, Sask.	Mar. 29, 1938	Toronto	1	8	9
Elmer Vasko	6–3	225	Duparquette, Que.	Dec. 11, 1935	Minnesota	1	6	7
Bob Woytowich	6–0	191	Winnipeg, Man.	Aug. 18, 1941	Minnesota	4	17	21
Goalies						**G.P.**	**G.A.**	**Ave.**
Gary Bauman	5–11	165	Innisfail, Alta.	July 21, 1940	Minnesota-Rochester	26	75	3.50
Ken Broderick	5–11	175	Port Arthur, Ont.	Feb. 16, 1942	Canadian Olympic Team			
Chuck Goddard	5–6	165	Orillia, Ont.	Mar. 4, 1945	Memphis (CHL)	36	124	3.73
Cesare Maniago	6–3	185	Trail, B.C.	Jan. 13, 1939	Minnesota	52	133	2.77
Fern Rivard	5–9	160	Grand Mère, Que.	Jan. 18, 1946	Quebec	46	132	3.13
Carl Wetzel	6–1	180	Detroit, Mich.	Dec. 12, 1938	Memphis (CHL)	20	61	3.34

worked in the Boston organization, supervising the junior career of the legendary Bobby Orr among other things, until the Minnesota people approached him.

Blair has made it clear he does not wish to continue as both coach and general manager and has designated his eventual dressing room successor, John Muckler. That change may happen before the coming season ends.

Cesare Maniago: Cesare Maniago had brief and unsuccessful trials with three other NHL clubs before Stars made him their first-string goalie. With a full-time job to call his own, the agile Maniago proceeded to prove, at age 29, that he'd been a big-leaguer all along. He averaged 2.77 goals against during the regular season and posted one string of three shutout games to help lock up playoff qualification for the Minnesota team. But he surpassed that performance with 14 superb playoff efforts. His club was beaten but Maniago was instrumental in forcing five matches into overtime before losing. Originally developed by the Toronto organization, this iceborne acrobat hails from the same British Columbia area that produced ski champion Nancy Greene and another star goalie, Seth Martin.

Mike McMahon: "He could become the best defenceman in hockey," was the way manager-coach Emile Francis assessed Mike McMahon when he had the kid on his Ranger rearguard. "He knows how to move the puck around and that's a skill you don't find very often," Francis testified. However, McMahon failed to develop quickly enough to suit the Ranger people and he was rated as surplus goods in 1966. Montreal Canadiens drafted him and shipped him to their Quebec City affiliate where he remained a year before being sold to the perceptive Wren Blair, then putting together his Minnesota lineup. He was top scorer among Western Division defencemen with 14 goals and 33 assists; in fact, only eight forwards outdid him. He got 10 more points in the playoffs. McMahon is easy to recognize on the ice; though only 27, he's losing his hair.

Elmer Vasko: "Moose" Vasko is one of the best-known personalities in hockey because, at six-foot-three, he is one of the tallest and therefore most conspicuous. He specializes in headlong dashes up the ice out of his defensive zone and fans in the new NHL cities were

quick to learn the greeting he'd been getting for years—a shrill, drawn-out "Moo-oo-oose." That, of course, is the nickname he bore during 10 NHL seasons with Chicago. He quit in 1966 and concentrated on making a success of his liquor store in the Windy City. However, Stars drafted him in 1967 and talked him into returning to hockey. They thought that, at 32, he had some productive years still ahead of him as an athlete, and they were right.

Bob McCord: Bob McCord, big and as tough as he looks, languished in the minor leagues for a full decade before Boston Bruins gave him a crack at NHL employment in 1963. He became a regular with the Bruins but had front-office problems with Detroit Red Wings, who acquired him in a 1965 trade. Wings finally swapped him to Minnesota for Jean-Guy Talbot, then suffered on defence while McCord played nothing but good games for Stars. He is the muscular type of rearguard, who knocks enemy forwards off balance, subscribing, as he does, to the old theory that a man lying in a heap on the ice is not dangerous.

Ray Cullen: Brian and Barry Cullen were NHL stars when Ray, their kid brother, was still in grade school. Judging him off his achievements in his first complete NHL term, Ray may be even better than Brian and Barry, both of whom are out of hockey now. He was Stars' No. 2 draft selection in 1967, coming off the Detroit list, and was second to Wayne Connelly among Minnesota scorers. He obviously was an athlete who derived great benefit from the employment opportunities NHL growth created; Chicago, New York and Detroit all discarded him after short auditions but Minnesota was forced to give him a fuller shot and reaped big dividends.

Wayne Connelly: When Montreal Canadiens brought Wayne Connelly out of the mining district of Northern Quebec, they thought they had a potential super-star on their hands. They were right, as a matter of fact, but it took Connelly seven years and five unsuccessful NHL tryouts before he finally made the grade with Stars. He was Wren Blair's fifth choice in the original expansion draft. "He used to play against my Kingston teams in the old Eastern League," Blair said, "and I always asked myself why this kid wasn't in the

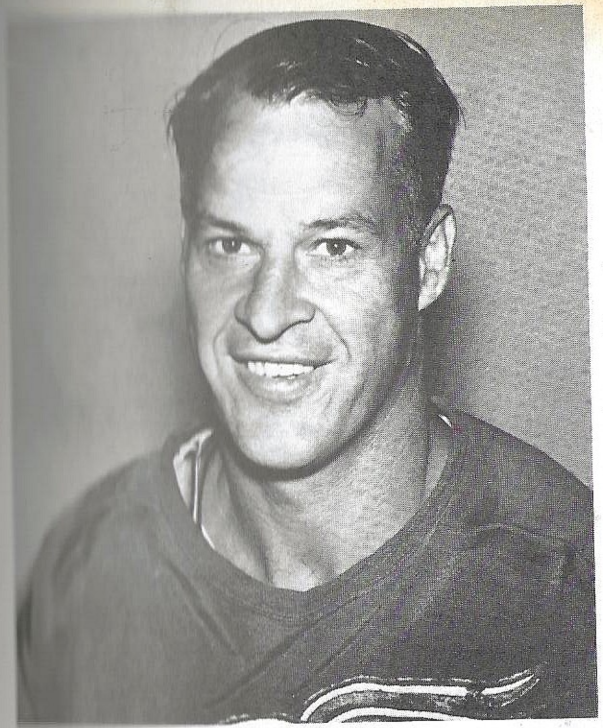
majors." Many people posed the same question after Connelly's big season. With 35 goals and 21 assists, he was second leading scorer in the Western Division and he led everybody in the playoffs with eight goals. In 172 NHL matches prior to his arrival in Minnesota, Connelly had made only 25 goals, indicating those coaches had good reason to give up on him. "I just needed somebody to give me a real shot," says Connelly, whose greatest asset is his ability to wiggle loose in the goal area and pull the trigger quickly on his shot.

Claude Larose: Claude Larose popped 19 goals for Montreal Canadiens during the 1966–67 season, but failed miserably last winter and spent most of his time with the Central League farm team at Houston. In spite of a splendid playoff performance (five points), after injuries necessitated his recall, Larose had to be considered a fringe player and was sent to North Stars in exchange for future choices in what's to be a yearly draft of amateur players graduating from Canadian junior competition. That's a gimmick Canadiens are using to keep themselves strong in years to come—they're dealing off excess manpower to get first crack at some of the good prospects coming up in the future. Accompanying the 26-year-old Larose was Danny Grant, a promising young winger.

Bill Goldsworthy: During the 1965 Canadian junior finals, Bill Goldsworthy, then with Boston's Niagara Falls affiliate, engaged in one of the bloodiest brawls hockey has ever seen. That was in Edmonton and on the other side was Bob Falkenberg, now a defenceman with Detroit. Older and wiser now, Goldsworthy has been sticking to business and last season was by far his finest ever. With eight goals and seven assists, he led all scorers in the Stanley Cup playoffs, even though Stars were eliminated in the series for the Western Division title and therefore played only 14 games. "You like a player who delivers under the toughest pressure," said coach Wren Blair.

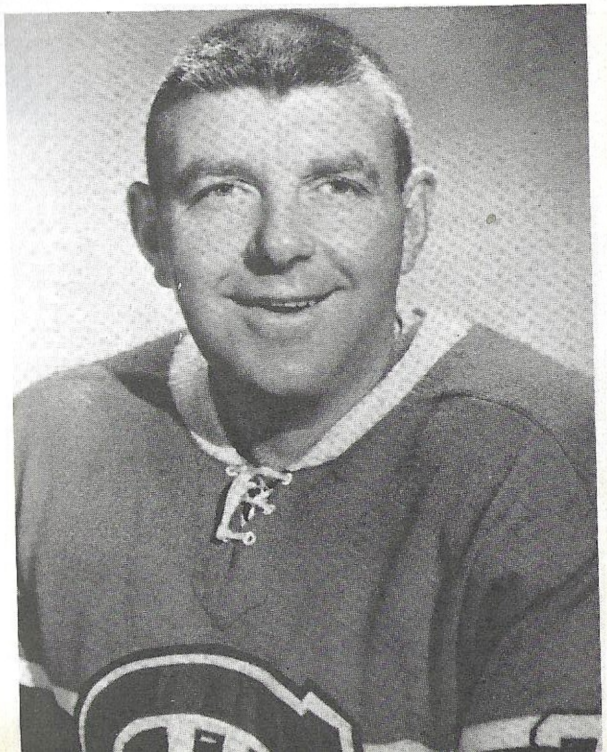
Larry Hillman: Toronto Maple Leafs didn't have a better defenceman than Larry Hillman when they won the Stanley Cup in 1967. But Hillman missed training camp last fall because of a salary dispute, started the season late and never did recover from that

BOBBY ORR
Defense, Boston Bruins
1967-68 National Hockey League All-Star Team

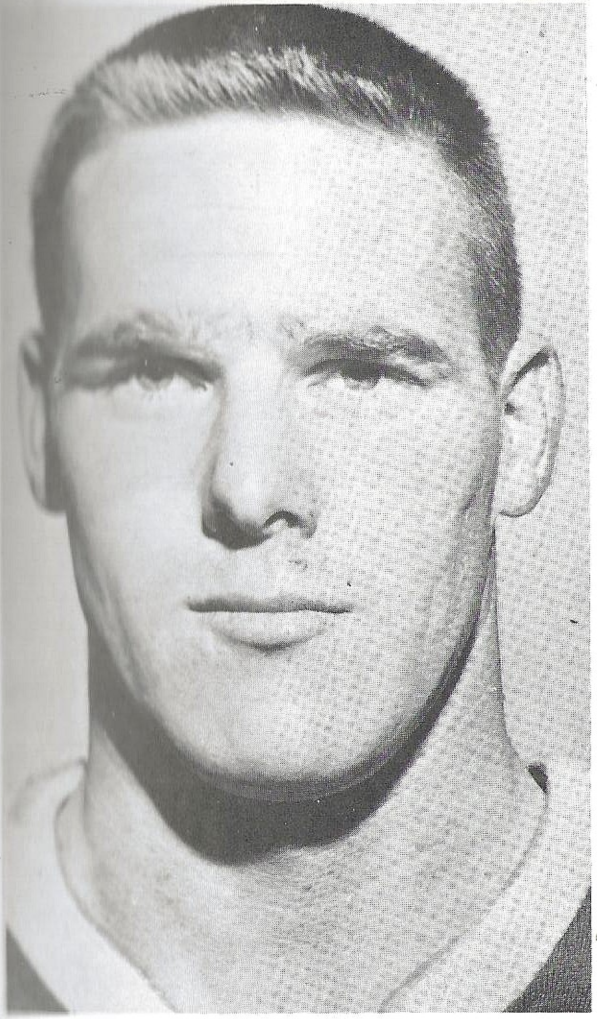


GORDIE HOWE
Forward,
Detroit Red Wings
1967-68
National Hockey League
All-Star Team

LORNE WORSLEY
Goalie,
Montreal Canadiens
1967-68
National Hockey League
All-Star Team

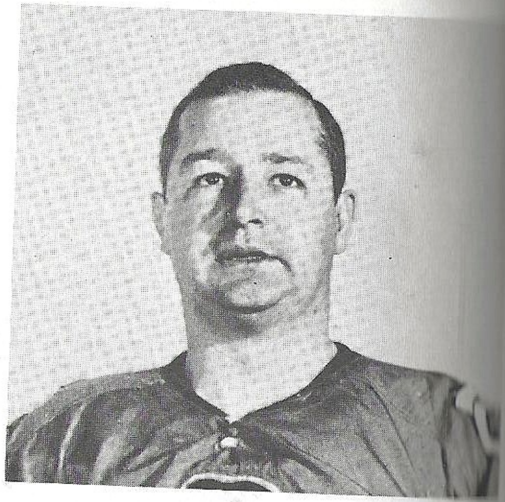


(left)
STAN MIKITA
Forward,
Chicago Black Hawks
1967-68
National Hockey League
All-Star Team

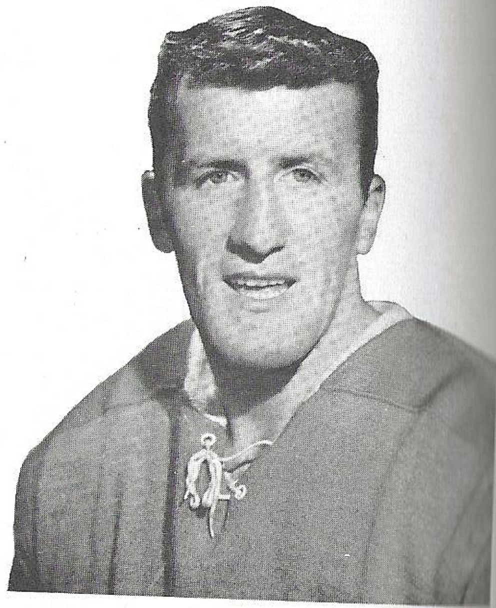


TIM HORTON
Defense, Toronto Maple Leafs
1967-68 National Hockey League
All-Star Team

BOBBY HULL
Forward, Chicago Black Hawks
1967-68
National Hockey League
All-Star Team



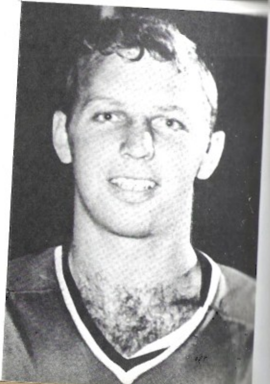
GLENN HALL
Goalie, St. Louis Blues
1967-68 Winner
Conn Smythe Trophy



CLAUDE PROVOST
Forward, Montreal Canadiens
1967-68 Winner
Bill Masterson Trophy

(right)
DEREK SANDERSON
Forward, Boston Bruins
1967-68 Winner
Calder Trophy

PHIL ESPOSITO
Forward, Boston Bruins



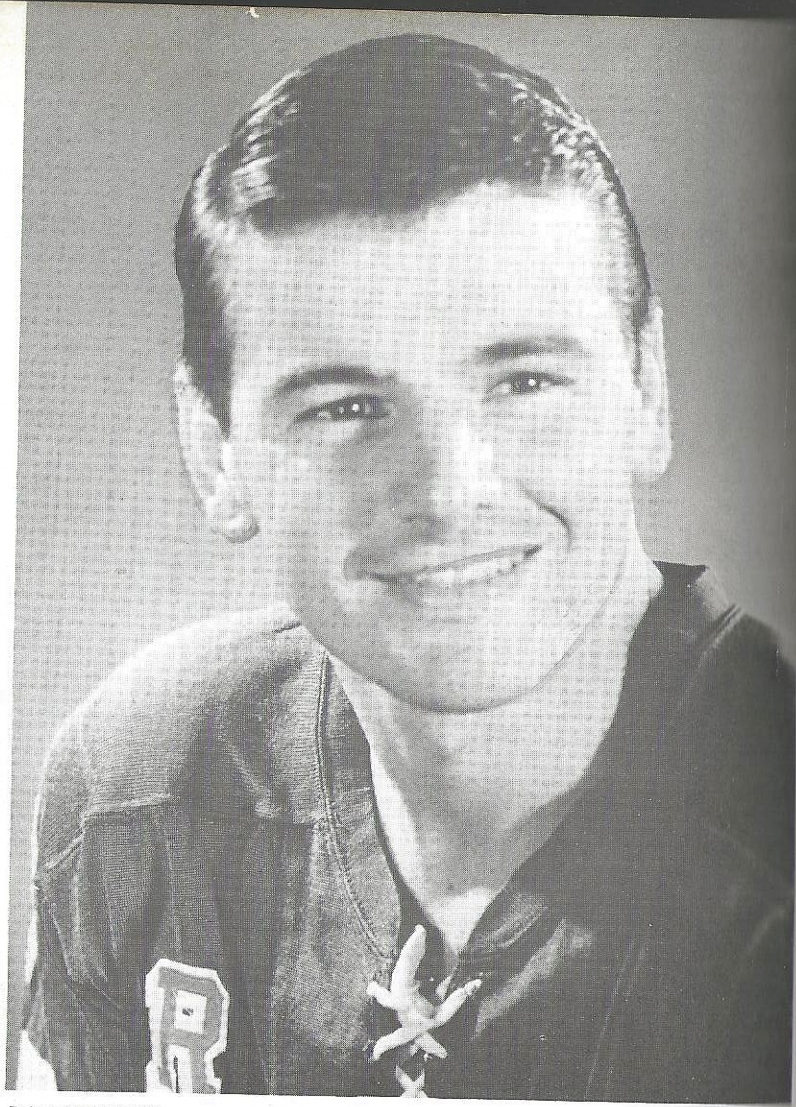
DENNIS HULL
Forward,
Chicago Black Hawks

FRANK MAHOVLICH
Forward, Detroit Red Wings

BILL FLETT
Forward, Los Angeles Kings

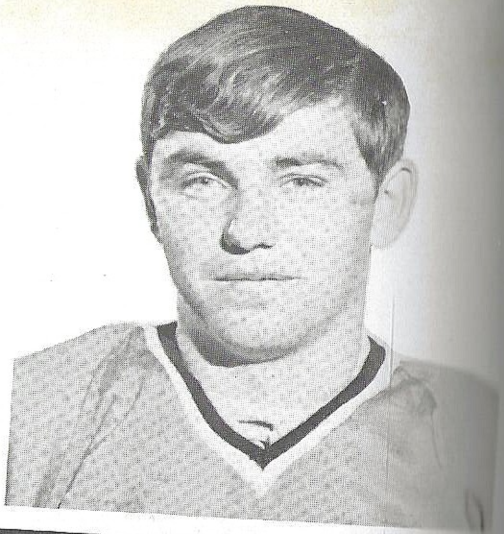
WAYNE CONNELLY
Forward, Minnesota North Stars

YVAN COURNOYER
Forward, Montreal Canadiens



ROD GILBERT
Forward, New York Rangers

(right)
DOUG ROBERTS
Forward, Oakland Seals



DOUG FAVELL
Goalie, Philadelphia Flyers

DICKIE MOORE
Forward, St. Louis Blues

(left)
LES BINKLEY
Goalie, Pittsburgh Penguins

DAVE KEON
Forward, Toronto Maple Leafs

mixed-up beginning. Hillman puts it this way: "You can't improve sitting on the bench and that's what happened to me." Leafs hadn't written Hillman off, despite his poor season, but had to drop him from their protected list when they drafted Larry Mickey. Rangers grabbed him, then immediately lost him to Minnesota. Larry, 31, will be joined on Stars' defence by his 30-year-old brother, Wayne, who also was provided for the Minnesota team by Rangers. Rugged like Larry, Wayne had been a New York regular, but was yielded in the deal that brought Dave Balon back to the Manhattan lineup.

André Boudrias: "Too small," they snorted when André Boudrias was ready for the NHL, "and too mild-mannered." Boudrias is only five-foot-eight, it's true, and weighs only 165 pounds but it seems he can hold his own in the rough going. "If you back down once," he says, "you'll back up forever." Accordingly, he served 58 penalty minutes while collecting 64 scoring points at Houston in the 1966–67 season and last year, given an opportunity with Stars, proved his smooth playmaking could be effective in the big time. He got 18 goals, set up 35 more and was efficient in the playoffs. His lack of stature was quickly forgotten and Stars were content to have given up a future draft choice to get him from Montreal.

Jean-Paul Parise: Toronto Maple Leafs were enthusiastic about Jean-Paul Parise right from the time he first appeared at their 1967 training camp. They placed him with their Rochester farm team for safekeeping and were astonished in midseason when the Rochester people dealt him to Minnesota. In just 43 games, Parise, a classically rugged left-winger, amassed 27 points. "He's a good one," said Toronto GM Punch Imlach. "I just wish I'd been able to outbid Minnesota for him."

Walt McKechnie: Among the juniors Leafs took to their '67 training camp was big Walt McKechnie. Working with the pros at camp is considered good experience. But the Leaf brass, watching the practices, noted McKechnie was more than holding his own. They decided another year with the juniors would be a waste of his time and signed him to a professional contract. He was assigned to the Western League club in Phoenix which, near the season's end, traded him to Minnesota. Just a growing boy at six-foot-two, 190

pounds, 21-year-old McKechnie excelled in strenuous playoff competition, getting five points in nine Cup games. "You've got to be impressed," said coach Blair, "when a junior can do that."

WHAT THE FAN NEEDS TO KNOW

Minnesota North Stars play their home games at the Metropolitan Sports Centre in Bloomington, Minn., close to both Minneapolis and St. Paul. Seating capacity for hockey is 14,400. Tickets, available for most games, may be purchased at the centre itself (884-4010) and at branches of the First National Bank in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Prices range from $2.60 to $5.75. Stars hoped to sell 8,500 season subscriptions and these customers would be given priority on playoff tickets. Game times: week nights 8 P.M.; Sundays and holidays 7 P.M.; matinees 2 P.M.

HOW THE NORTH STARS OPERATE

President: Walter L. Bush, Jr.
General Manager and Coach: Wren Blair
Assistants: John Muckler, John Mariucci
Chief Scout: Ted O'Connor
Public Relations Director: Dick Dillman
Trainer: Stan Waylett
Team colors: Green, white, and yellow
Farm team: Memphis South Stars (CHL)

OAKLAND SEALS

IN BRIEF

1967–68 finish—*sixth.*
Strengths—*solid goalkeeping; improving young defence.*
Weaknesses—*no scoring punch.*
Probable 1968–69 finish—*fifth.*

Oakland Seals weren't far into their first NHL season when they realized they'd committed one fatal miscalculation. They've been striving to make up for it ever since.

Like the NHL's other teams, Seals were allowed to choose from hundreds of players at the expansion draft of June, 1967. Each of the old clubs named 12 men it wanted to keep and all the rest were available. Seals selected as if they were going to be playing for the Stanley Cup immediately: three of their first five picks were defencemen. As a result, Seals weren't at all bad defensively and might have done well in the Cup playoffs if only they'd qualified. But they didn't because they couldn't do the scoring it takes to succeed over the NHL's six-month regular schedule. That had been omitted from their plans.

Seals began dealing by midseason. They went after firepower,

SEALS 1968-69 TEAM ROSTER

	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	1967-68 Record G.	A.	Pts.
Forwards								
John Brenneman	5-10	175	Fort Erie, Ont.	Jan. 5, 1943	Detroit-Oakland	10	10	20
Gerry Ehman	6-0	180	Cudworth, Sask.	Nov. 3, 1932	Oakland	19	25	44
Norm Ferguson	5-9	165	Sidney, N.S.	Oct. 16, 1945	Cleveland (AHL)	42	33	75
Ted Hampson	5-8	175	Togo, Sask.	Dec. 11, 1936	Detroit-Oakland	17	37	54
Billy Harris	6-0	157	Toronto, Ont.	July 29, 1935	Oakland	12	17	29
Bill Hicke	5-8	165	Regina, Sask.	March 31, 1938	Oakland	21	19	40
Gary Jarrett	5-8	170	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 3, 1942	Detroit	18	21	39
George Konik	5-10	200	Flin Flon, Man.	May 4, 1938	Pittsburgh	7	8	15
Brian Perry	5-10	180	Aldershot, England	April 6, 1944	Providence (AHL)	31	38	69
Doug Roberts	6-2	212	Detroit, Michigan	Oct. 28, 1942	Detroit	8	9	17
Len Ronson	5-9	175	Brantford, Ont.	July 8, 1936	San Diego (WHL)	45	35	80
George Swarbrick	5-10	175	Moose Jaw, Sask.	Feb. 16, 1942	Oakland	13	5	18
Joe Szura	6-2	198	Fort William, Ont.	Jan. 18, 1938	Oakland	1	3	4
Defencemen								
Aut Erickson	6-0	194	Lethbridge, Alta.	Jan. 25, 1938	Oakland	4	11	15
Stan Fuller	5-11	185	Regina, Sask.	Sept. 28, 1945	Cleveland (AHL)	1	14	15
Bert Marshall	6-2	197	Kamloops, B.C.	Nov. 22, 1943	Detroit-Oakland	1	9	10
Gerry Odrowski	5-10	190	Trout Creek, Ont.	Oct. 4, 1938	Oakland	4	6	10
Tracy Pratt	6-1	185	New York, N.Y.	March 8, 1943	Oakland	0	5	5
Carol Vadnais	6-1	185	Montreal, Que.	Sept. 25, 1945	Montreal	1	1	2
Bryan Watson	5-10	170	Bancroft, Ont.	Nov. 14, 1942	Houston (CHL)	2	37	39
Howie Young	6-0	190	Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 2, 1937	Detroit	2	17	19

Goalies	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	G.P.	G.A.	S.O.	Ave.
Charlie Hodge	5-6	160	Lachine, Que.	July 28, 1933	Oakland	58	158	3	2.86
Gary Smith	6-4	215	Ottawa, Ont.	Feb. 4, 1944	Oakland	21	60	1	3.19

getting Ted Hampson and John Brenneman from Detroit. And in a postseason trade, they acquired forwards Doug Roberts and Gary Jarrett. These transactions cost them two of the aging veterans who'd been supposed to anchor a solid Seal rearguard, but the emphasis had been changed. With Carol Vadnais, taken from Canadiens in the 1968 draft, with Bert Marshall, Tracy Pratt and Stan Fuller, they now have a young defence that may develop. And they have a scrapper, Bryan Watson, who will make playing against Oakland a less pleasant experience.

Fuller comes with Seals' new coach, Fred Glover. They trailed the American League with Cleveland Barons last season but Glover's bench record is outstanding. That was the first time in six years that his Cleveland club, operating without any big-league affiliation, had missed its playoffs. His first task will be to correct the morale problems that handicapped Seals under their truculent first boss, Bert Olmstead. Just doing that may bring on a surprising spurt upwards.

So concede this much: Seals figure to be stronger and, by doing so, to win the Oakland following they've never yet attracted. But they must add 50 goals to 1967–68's 153 and that is indeed a tall order.

FRED GLOVER

Fred Glover is a fighter and a winner. Those were the qualities Oakland Seals wanted when they sought a new coach to lead them up out of last place in the National Hockey League's Western Division. Glover fit their description of the sort of man they wanted, and he was hired shortly after their unhappy inaugural season dragged to a close.

The 1967–68 season was Glover's 21st as an active hockey professional and his personal records are worth noting: he amassed 2,543 minutes in penalties, more than 42 hours, a total few individuals in hockey can match; at the same time, he scored 549 goals, surpassed by only one person, Gordie Howe, in the game's history; and only twice have teams he's been associated with failed to reach their league playoffs.

"That impressed us because it proved he knows what it means and what it takes to win," said Frank Selke, Jr., Seals' president.

Glover, a Toronto native who's now 40, started out in the Detroit organization but joined Cleveland Barons of the American League in 1953. He became player-coach six years ago and has encountered steady success despite the fact Barons never were anybody's farm team. That meant he had to scramble for players. He intends being strictly a bench coach at Oakland, even though he appeared in 68 games for Cleveland last year, scoring 13 times—and serving 132 penalty minutes.

Can he enliven the sad Seals, losers in 42 of their 74 games last season? Maybe. Management decided one of 1966–67's major problems was the constant strife between coach Bert Olmstead and many of his athletes. Some, the front office felt, were unable to deliver the hockey of which they really were capable. The head men are now confident Glover will improve the atmosphere, which will be a major step toward success.

Glover agrees. "Seals are a better team than they showed in their first season," he says, certain he can exploit that potential.

"Our team will try to control the puck and skate with it," he explains, disdainful of the shoot-and-chase system prevalent in hockey today. "That's the name of the game and I've played it that way since I was a junior. I like my teams to move the puck a lot."

Charlie Hodge: Oakland Seals were the worst team in big-time hockey last winter, a fact which makes Charlie Hodge's netminding statistics seem almost phenomenal—three shutouts and a 2.86 goals-per-game average.

Little Charlie, 35 now, had played second fiddle to somebody else throughout almost all of his 15 years with the Montreal organization. First it was Jacques Plante and then, following a two-year stretch during which Hodge even won an NHL goalie title, Gump Worsley claimed the first-string job.

Really, though, it was the 1967 arrival of a sensational youngster called Rogatien Vachon that made Hodge expendable, as far as Canadiens were concerned. He was one of the two goalies they provided for NHL expansion.

"At first I wasn't anxious to go," Hodge said. "I didn't want to

give up my home and business in Montreal, unless they were willing to make it worth my while."

The Seals were willing, finally, and their investment looked sound all winter. Many nights, it was Hodge against the opposition, with the opposition in trouble.

Gary Smith: "I like to feel as though I'm part of the game," says Gary Smith, Oakland Seals' huge reserve goalie. As a result, he often stuns both the other side and spectators by taking off on a rush up the ice.

"My real ambition is to be the first NHL goalie to score," says Smith, whose lifetime points total stands at four assists.

"Actually, those rushes help a lot when our club is stuck in our own end," he explains. "Another thing I want to do, by the way, is get a curved goalie stick so that when Bobby Hull fires one of those bombs at me, I can shoot the puck back at him."

Smith made scattered stops throughout the Toronto system before going to Oakland last year as Charlie Hodge's understudy. He is the son of a former big-leaguer, Des Smith.

Bert Marshall: Hockey analysts were amazed this spring when Detroit Red Wings dumped Bert Marshall, once their most prized defence prospect.

"We didn't give up on Bert," said Sid Abel, the Detroit GM. "But we had to turn over something good to Oakland to get a defenceman of Kent Douglas' calibre. Perhaps we'll regret it."

They might. At six-foot-two and 195 pounds, Marshall is one of the largest players in hockey and his failure to punish the enemy with his strength has been one of the raps against him. He's 24, so there's plenty of time to develop the necessary aggressiveness.

The 1967–68 season, though mildly disappointing, of course, provided one highlight: Marshall finally got his first NHL goal after two shutout seasons.

Bryan Watson: Known far and wide as "The Pest," Bryan Watson made his mark in the Stanley Cup playoffs of 1966 when, as an undistinguished winger with Detroit, he was assigned to check Chicago's Bobby Hull. This he did with such effectiveness that Wings upset the mighty Hawks, who got only two goals from their

frustrated Golden Jet. Those successes weren't enough to ensure Watson of steady NHL employment, though, and he spent most of the ensuing season with Detroit's Memphis farm club. Back in the Montreal organization, where he began, last winter, he was sent to Houston in the Central League, where he served 293 penalty minutes in only 50 games. He's a man after coach Fred Glover's heart.

Doug Roberts: There were only two Americans with regular jobs in the NHL last season and Doug Roberts, a Detroit native and a Michigan State alumnus, was one of them. Boston's Tom Williams was the other. He impressed with three important goals late in the 1966–67 season, but he was a disappointment last season, spending half the time with Detroit Red Wings' new farm club at Fort Worth, and he was included in the package shipped to Oakland for defenceman Bobby Baun. Seals like Roberts' size—6-2, 215 pounds. They think players like him and Bryan Watson will add the muscle they lacked first time around.

Carol Vadnais: It's the dream of every French-Canadian boy to play hockey some day for Les Canadiens of Montreal. Carol Vadnais, growing up in that very Quebec metropolis, was no exception. Now, even though he was a defence standby with Canadiens last season as they swept the schedule and playoff titles, he is mature and wise enough to realize he was fortunate to get a transfer to Oakland Seals. Instead of waiting around for one of Montreal's regulars to falter—which seldom happens—he is an immediate success today, a first-stringer and a potential star. Actually, too, it would be unfair to term him a castoff. Canadiens agreed to make him available on the first round of the June draft only after Oakland promised to take him as its priority selection. That gave Canadiens an opportunity then to restore Claude Provost to their exempt roster.

Gary Jarrett: Any list of hockey's fastest skaters would have to include Gary Jarrett, a left-winger who finally earned steady NHL employment last season, at 25, after knocking around the game all his life. He got his first big-league point and went on to collect 18 goals and 20 assists, despite missing several games because of a

injury. Detroit got him from the Toronto organization in 1965, with Andy Bathgate and Billy Harris, then sent him to Oakland this spring in the Bobby Baun deal.

Ted Hampson: You'd have thought Ted Hampson had established himself with Detroit Red Wings when he appeared among the NHL's top 15 scorers in 1967 after being recalled the previous autumn strictly on an emergency basis. He played so well Wings simply couldn't return him to their American League affiliate. However, defensive emergencies arose last winter and, to get the rearguards they had to have, Wings had to give Oakland Seals some of the attackers needed there, including winger Doug Roberts and, more importantly, centre Hampson. A clever playmaker and tireless checker, Hampson wound up as Oakland's offensive leader with 54 points, third best in the Western Division.

Billy Harris: Grey-haired at 33, Billy Harris has often been close to retirement from hockey—once in Toronto when he clashed with manager-coach Punch Imlach, once in Detroit when he balked at demotion to the American League and last season when he feuded with coach Bert Olmstead. One of Fred Glover's assignments as new coach will be to get maximum production from the artistic Harris, whose 29 points last season were far below par. A superb passer and elusive skater, Harris is a genuine entertainer, one who can boost Seals' attendance as he did in Toronto, where he was Leafs' most popular player.

Bill Hicke: When the great Maurice (The Rocket) Richard left Montreal Canadiens in 1960, a slick youngster out of junior hockey, Bill Hicke, was designated as heir apparent. Hicke never did live up to that tremendous assignment—who could?—but he has always been a dependable shooter and, for that reason, was the first offensive player Seals claimed at the expansion draft in 1967. Last season, he made 21 goals, despite missing 22 games, and that was the second time he'd surpassed 20 in the NHL. And, considering the company he was keeping, it was a tremendous total. He definitely was the scorer Seals had in mind when they took him, and therefore one of the few Oakland players who wasn't a failure in that first season.

Tracy Pratt: The son of Hall of Famer Babe Pratt, Tracy is one of pro hockey's most promising young villains. In five seasons, he's served 716 penalty minutes, including 90 last season in only 34 NHL matches, and he's already got one long suspension on his record. "The kid can play a bit of defence, too," says his father, who watches carefully. Seals agreed and drafted him off the Chicago list, making him one of their original 1967 players. He's vastly experienced with those five professional campaigns under his belt at only 25 and he is one of the rugged men coach Glover wants in the nucleus of his rebuilt club.

Howie Young: Howie Young was washed up as a big-league hockey player in 1964 but, with the assistance of Alcoholics Anonymous, made a stirring comeback in 1966 and earned a starting defence berth with Detroit and now with Oakland. Young had flubbed repeated NHL opportunities, including a previous whirl with Wings, when Chicago sent him to Los Angeles in '64. "I was a hopeless case," Young now admits, giving his wife and A.A. credit for his reformation. Before it came, Young set the NHL record for penalty minutes in one season, 273. "He's a competent defenceman," says Detroit GM Sid Abel, "but we found we had to give one up to get Bobby Baun from Oakland." Though still rough, Young has eliminated the unnecessary fouls he used to commit. He is an excellent rushing defenceman.

WHAT THE FAN NEEDS TO KNOW

Oakland Seals play their home games at the Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Arena. Seating capacity for hockey is 12,500. Their offices are located in the Edgewater Inn, 455 Hegenberger Road. Tickets, available for most games, may be purchased at the following locations: Coliseum Box Office, 632-2111; Edgewater Inn gift shop; Seals' ticket office, Edgewater Inn, 635-2500; Abe Rose Ticket Office, Leamington Hotel, 451-1919; Bay Ticket Office, Kaiser Centre, 451-7279; and in San Francisco, at the Downtown Centre Box Office, 325 Mason, 775-2021. In addition, tickets may be ordered by mail and from most ticket agencies in both cities, as well as in surrounding localities. Game times: week nights 8 P.M.; Sundays 7 P.M.

HOW THE SEALS OPERATE

President: Frank Selke, Jr.
Vice-president, Sales: James M. Lingel
Vice-president, Public Relations: Tim Ryan
Coach: Fred Glover
Assistant: Gordon Fashoway
Director of Player Development: Robert D. Wilson
Team colors: Kelly green, light green, and blue

PHILADELPHIA FLYERS

IN BRIEF

1967–68 finish—*first.*
Strengths—*Excellent defence, goaltending.*
Weaknesses—*lack of scoring.*
Probable 1968–69 finish—*second.*

"Not good enough," said general manager Bud Poile, surveying Philadelphia Flyers' first season in the NHL.

On the surface, it really did look like a bang-up year. Flyers were first in the Western, or expansion, Division and caught on in gratifying fashion with Philly sports fans. And Poile, actually, agrees with all this. But he still could see the potential problem and he was able to pinpoint it precisely as the reason why Flyers were knocked out in the first round of the Stanley Cup playoffs: they simply didn't get enough goals.

Only Oakland Seals, tail-end team in the west, shot fewer goals than Flyers. And they produced an inadequate 19 in seven Cup games against St. Louis. That's what Poile meant when he growled, "not good enough."

Obviously, Flyers must have had a good defence. They did. John

Miszuk, Ed van Impe, Joe Watson, and Jean Gauthier would have been an improvement if they'd moved, as a unit, to many clubs in the NHL's old section. And the goaltending, by Bernie Parent and Doug Favell, was magnificent.

Gauthier is gone now, but Flyers have added a veteran from Toronto, wise old Allan Stanley.

More to the point, Poile does seem to have spruced up the attack. He got Gerry Melnyk, a 50-point centre from St. Louis. He got dynamic young Earl Heiskala from Seattle of the Western League. He acquired Ron Buchanan and Brian Bradley from the Boston organization. These pickups constitute enough of an improvement that defence, from goal out, will cover up enough shortcomings to keep Philly up very high in the divisional standings—as high as second.

But, if you want to hear Poile really ramble, mention the future. Among Favell, Parent, Watson, van Impe and Miszuk, there isn't a man over 28. That gives Flyers long-term security. And it gives them the Western Division's most solid nucleus upon which to build a Stanley Cup contender.

KEITH ALLEN

Keith Allen was never spectacularly successful during his 13-year career as a hockey professional. But he was an outstanding coach throughout a decade of apprenticeship in the Western League and he's a big-league success now with the new Philadelphia Flyers. Finishing first in the NHL's western group, as Flyers did, was no novelty for Allen. His Seattle clubs had led the WHL twice. But losing out in the playoffs was something quite new for Allen, even though it took St. Louis the full seven games to eliminate the Philly club.

"We did well enough to create confidence," Allen says, "but not so well that we don't have incentive for next season."

How does Allen get along without any impressive NHL credentials? "He's a quiet guy, but firm, and you soon realize he knows his stuff," said one of his men. "You respect him, so you find yourself following his orders and responding to what he says."

FLYERS 1968-69 TEAM ROSTER

	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	1967-68 Record G.	A.	Pts.
Forwards								
Don Blackburn	6–0	194	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	May 14, 1938	Philadelphia	9	20	29
Brian Bradley	5–10	174	Sudbury, Ont.	Dec. 14, 1944	Oklahoma City (CHL)	14	20	34
Ron Buchanan	6–3	170	Montreal, Que.	Nov. 15, 1944	Oklahoma City (CHL)	26	48	74
Bob Courcy	5–11	170	Granby, Que.	Jan. 4, 1936	Seattle (WHL)	11	16	27
Garry Dornhoefer	6–2	161	Kitchener, Ont.	Feb. 2, 1943	Philadelphia	13	30	43
René Drolet	5–8	160	Quebec City, Que.	Nov. 13, 1944	Quebec City (AHL)	18	22	40
Jean-Guy Gendron	5–9	157	Montreal, Que.	Aug. 30, 1934	Quebec City (AHL)	29	58	87
Pat Hannigan	5–9	185	Timmins, Ont.	March 5, 1936	Philadelphia	11	15	26
Earl Heiskala	6–0	185	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	Nov. 30, 1942	Seattle (WHL)	26	18	44
Jim Johnson	5–9	185	Winnipeg, Man.	Nov. 7, 1942	Quebec City (AHL)	28	45	73
Forbes Kennedy	5–8	180	Dorchester, N.B.	Aug. 18, 1935	Philadelphia	10	18	28
André Lacroix	5–8	150	Lauzon, Que.	June 5, 1945	Philadelphia	6	8	14
Claude Laforge	5–8	160	Sorel, Que.	July 1, 1936	Philadelphia	9	16	25
Larry McKillop	5–11	180	Deloraine, Man.	Nov. 1, 1945	Quebec City (AHL)	15	17	32
Jerry Melnyk	5–10	175	Edmonton, Alta.	Sept. 16, 1934	St. Louis	15	35	50
Simon Nolet	5–9	163	St. Odilon, Que.	Nov. 23, 1941	Quebec City (AHL)	44	52	96
Rosaire Paiement	5–11	171	Haileybury, Ont.	Aug. 12, 1945	Quebec City (AHL)	18	30	48
Garry Peters	5–10	170	Regina, Sask.	Oct. 9, 1942	Philadelphia	7	5	12
Léon Rochefort	6–0	175	Cap de la Madeleine, Que.	May 4, 1939	Philadelphia	21	21	42
Rick Sarrazin	6–0	185	St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.	Jan. 22, 1946	Quebec City (AHL)	17	19	36
Brit Selby	5–10	175	Kingston, Ont.	Mar. 27, 1945	Philadelphia	15	15	30
Keith Wright	6–1	180	Aurora, Ont.	April 13, 1944	Quebec City (AHL)	18	23	41
Defencemen								
Terry Ball	5–7	165	Selkirk, Man.	Nov. 29, 1944	Quebec City (AHL)	3	39	42
Onil Boutin	5–10	175	Sherbrooke, Que.	April 4, 1947	Quebec City (AHL)	9	26	35
Dwight Carruthers	5–10	180	Lashburn, Sask.	Nov. 7, 1944	Seattle (WHL)	9	16	25
Paul Cates	6–0	180	Sarnia, Ont.	June 16, 1945	Seattle (WHL)	1	5	6
Darryl Edestrand	5–11	180	Strathroy, Ont.	Nov. 6, 1945	Kansas City (CHL)	2	32	34

FLYERS 1968-69 TEAM ROSTER (continued)

	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	1967-68 Record G.	A.	Pts.
Defencemen (continued)								
Larry Hale	6–1	180	Summerland, B.C.	Oct. 9, 1941	Seattle (WHL)	9	19	28
John Hanna	5–10	175	Sydney, N.S.	April 5, 1935	Quebec City (AHL)	1	12	13
Ralph McSweyn	5–11	190	Hawkesbury, Ont.	Sept. 8, 1942	Quebec City (AHL)	2	11	13
John Miszuk	6–2	200	Naliboki, Poland	Sept. 29, 1940	Philadelphia	5	17	22
Allan Stanley	6–2	191	Timmins, Ont.	March 1, 1926	Toronto	1	13	14
Ed van Impe	5–10	175	Saskatoon, Sask.	May 27, 1940	Philadelphia	4	13	17
Joe Watson	5–10	165	Smithers, B.C.	July 6, 1943	Philadelphia	5	14	19
Larry Zeidel	5–11	185	Montreal, Que.	June 1, 1928	Philadelphia	1	10	11
Goalies						**G.P.**	**G.A.**	**Ave.**
Gilles Banville	5–6	170	Baie-Comeau, Que.	April 20, 1942	Phoenix (WHL)	14	67	4.19
Doug Favell	5–10	160	St. Catharines, Ont.	April 5, 1945	Philadelphia	37	83	2.27
Bernie Parent	5–10	170	Montreal, Que.	April 3, 1945	Philadelphia	38	93	2.49

Allen, 45, went to work for the Philadelphia organization in June, 1966, 16 months before Flyers' first game. He and general manager Bud Poile toured throughout the hockey world, hunting for the talent they needed to get their baby club launched.

It was during this preliminary period that they made the major move which was to lead to their first-place finish. They purchased an American League club, Quebec Aces, with its lineup intact.

This transaction equipped Flyers with something many of their expansion division opponents missed sorely: depth and reserve strength. The first Philly roster was almost twice as long as any other, except for that of Los Angeles Kings, who followed suit and bought Springfield's AHL team.

Allen and Poile drafted shrewdly, too, emphasizing defensive strength in selecting manpower from the established clubs.

Overall, therefore, the Philadelphia pair was acknowledged to have done just about the best construction job among the new NHL members.

And the ultimate tribute to Allen's coaching was Flyers' first-place windup, even though they had to go on the road for the final month of the schedule after Philadelphia authorities closed their home rink while the roof was being repaired.

Doug Favell: Everything has been uphill for Doug Favell since his first game as a professional. That one, in the 1965–66 season, was a complete disaster: Oklahoma City was overwhelmed, 10-0, and Favell let in all 10 goals. Now, he's not only one of the best goalies in the NHL—he's also the scrappiest. He drew 37 minutes in penalties, while working 37 games for Flyers last season, chiefly because he can't resist speeding out to take part in a scuffle. "A goalie is part of the team, and has to be involved," says Favell, even though the rules specify otherwise in the case of fights. Favell's efficiency average, 2.27 goals a game, was surpassed by only two NHL regulars last season, Johnny Bower and Gump Worsley. Definitely a swinger, with mod clothes and haircut, Favell is so serious about hockey that he's given up his normal summer work as one of Canada's finest lacrosse players.

Bernie Parent: The second half of Philly's goalie duet, Bernie Parent was on the golf course when a friend ran out to tell him he

was Flyers' very first choice at the NHL's expansion draft in June, 1967. A cool customer, Parent continued his round. But that news meant Bud Poile and Keith Allen, Flyer strategists, expected him to be their No. 1 man. As a matter of fact, he and Doug Favell split the 74-game schedule evenly. Parent worked five of the seven games in Flyers' unsuccessful playoff series against St. Louis, yielding just eight goals. His work was one of the spring highlights in pro hockey.

Allan Stanley: "Big Sam", Allan Stanley, shows absolutely no interest in retirement from hockey, even though he is 42 and has completed 20 seasons in the game. He was a second team all-star at 40 and retains his leg power by spending each summer on skates as an instructor at a hockey school. Actually, Quebec Aces drafted Stanley off the Leaf roster, but it was made clear they were acting on behalf of their NHL parents. "We don't think of him as a regular," said coach Keith Allen, "but he'll be a good guy to have around, with all that experience and knowledge." There are two things Stanley does as well as any rearguard in hockey. He delivers a perfect bodycheck and he has a dangerous shot from the "slot"—which means he knows exactly at what moment to charge forward into an unoccupied opening in the offensive area, where he can take a clear and unexpected blast at the goal.

Ed van Impe: The old-fashioned bodycheck, a sideways smash with hip and shoulder, has almost disappeared from hockey. One of its last remaining practitioners is bulky Ed van Impe, who arrived in the NHL with Chicago Black Hawks two years ago. Hawks liked him, but they had several young defenders coming along and were forced to donate him to NHL expansion. Flyers, building a defence that was to be comparable to the best anywhere, made him their first draft choice after the separate goalie selection. You can get an accurate estimate of his worth from the fact that his name is the first mentioned any time other clubs open trade discussions —which is often.

Joe Watson: Joe Watson finally landed a permanent NHL job in 1966 and might have been elected rookie of the year except for his precocious partner on the Boston defence, Bobby Orr. Watson got

a lot of votes anyway, which gives you an idea of his ability and which explains the criticism Bruins' management drew for letting him go. At 25, he was considered a sure bet for long-term stardom and his availability was a pleasant surprise to the Philly people, who were grabbing every rearguard they could get. "We hated to let Joe go, but all our defencemen were young and somebody had to go," said Boston GM Milt Schmidt, reminding that "there was a limit on the number of players you could hold back in the draft and about the best you could manage was four defencemen."

Larry Zeidel: Hockey's all-time penalty champion is Larry Zeidel, with 2,557 minutes on his record since his arrival in professional hockey 17 years ago. He's been a participant in some of hockey's bloodiest and most memorable donnybrooks including a stick duel with Boston's Eddie Shack last season. Zeidel claims many of the scrapes he's been involved in sprang from racial slurs hurled at him as the only Jewish player in hockey. When overlooked in the expansion draft of 1967, he had a brochure printed describing his skills and achievements and mailed copies to all teams. Bud Poile, the Philly GM, finally relented, remembering what Zeidel had done for him when both were in the minors in Western Canada and Zeidel, finally, at 39, became an NHL regular.

Brit Selby: Don't tell Brit Selby the sophomore jinx is just superstition. He was chosen as the NHL's top rookie in 1966 and, the following autumn, couldn't even catch on with Toronto Maple Leafs. He'd gained weight during the summer and couldn't skate with his customary speed. Leafs sent him to Vancouver in the Western League for conditioning and he broke a leg, making the entire season a writeoff. The accident also meant Selby was made available at the 1967 expansion draft. "He might be one of my better left wingers, but how can I tell?" said Leaf boss Punch Imlach. "And I can't afford to guess." So Selby went to Philadelphia, where he totalled 15 goals despite fracturing his collarbone and missing 18 games. "I wonder what I can break next year," he said. Selby may talk coach Allen into a crack at centre; he's a superb forechecker.

Gary Dornhoefer: Perhaps the finest golfer among big-league hockey players; that's the distinction Gary Dornhoefer has earned

in recent summers. It doesn't mean much to coach Keith Allen, who was more impressed by the fact right-winger Dornhoefer was able to collect 43 points, Flyers' second best total, for him last season. Dornhoefer says it once was a tossup whether he'd play hockey or golf for a living. Unsure at one time, he now feels he made the proper decision.

André Lacroix: Philly's big problem last season was an acute shortage of goals. Flyers didn't even get enough to make their defensive strength pay off. They did finish first, but their offensive shortcomings caught up to them in the playoffs. Coach Allen thinks the nifty playmaking of André Lacroix may help alleviate the problem. Lacroix, one of the players Flyers acquired when they bought Quebec's American League club, came up to the NHL lineup with 18 games left in the schedule and produced 14 points. He was Philly's best in the playoffs with five points. Originally, he seemed too small for the majors, weighing only 150 pounds, but it may not matter, especially if his wingers are rugged enough to absorb the heavy checking.

Léon Rochefort: It's pretty difficult to imagine a worse line of work, one with less opportunity for advancement, than being a right-winger with Montreal Canadiens who, over the years, have had such luminaries as Rocket Richard, Boom-Boom Geoffrion, Bob Rousseau, Claude Provost, and Yvan Cournoyer skating at that position. For that reason, Léon Rochefort was pleased and relieved last year when he became the property of the new Philadelphia organization. He felt he'd never had the proper opportunity to display his wares, with resultant damage to his reputation and confidence. He was the kind of scorer coach Allen had in mind, too, rapping in 21 goals during what actually was his first full NHL season.

John Miszuk: There aren't many European-born players in the NHL but defenceman John Miszuk (pronounced Mishuk) is one of them, a native of Naliboki, Poland. Only 28, he'd been a reserve rearguard with Detroit, then Chicago, before passing to Philadelphia to become a key member of Flyers' solid defence. He and Ed Van Impe give Philly two of the best bodycheckers in hockey today, making forays into Flyer territory very risky business for enemy attackers.

Simon Nolet: Members of the NHL's expansion division are limited in the manpower sources they can tap—at least until they develop their own farm systems. So clubs like Philadelphia are forced to take new players where they can find them. And where they often locate them is in the minors. For example, winger Earl Heiskala got 26 goals for Seattle and was one of the most impressive performers in the Western League. Flyers bought him. And they have big 1968–69 plans for Simon Nolet, scoring champion of the American League with 44 goals and 52 assists. He's 27 and has three professional campaigns behind him. Flyers thought enough of him to include him on their reserve roster, even though they hadn't had a full opportunity to test him against big-league opposition. Actually, Flyers acquired Nolet when they bought the Quebec team but were uncertain about him because he's small, like Lacroix. "You can't argue with those statistics", says coach Allen.

WHAT THE FAN NEEDS TO KNOW

Philadelphia Flyers play their home games in The Spectrum at Pattison Place, Broad St. and Pattison Ave., in Philadelphia. It is near Kennedy Stadium. Club offices are in the arena and tickets, available for most games, may be purchased there. The phone number is 465-4500. In addition to the arena box office, tickets are sold at 10 outlets in the Philadelphia area. Prices range from $2 to $6.50. Spectrum seating capacity for hockey is 14,700. Game times: week nights 8 P.M.; Sundays and holidays 7 P.M.

HOW THE FLYERS OPERATE

Chairman: Edward M. Snider
President: William R. Putnam
Vice-president and General Manager: Norman (Bud) Poile
Coach: Keith Allen
Public Relations: Louis Scheinfeld
Press Relations: Joe Kadlec
Trainer: Dick Bielous
Chief Scout: Alex Davidson
Coordinator of Player Personnel: Marcel Pelletier
Team colors: Orange and white
Farm team: Quebec Aces (AHL)

PITTSBURGH PENGUINS

IN BRIEF

1967–68 finish—*fifth.*
Strengths—*good centre, top star in Andy Bathgate.*
Weaknesses—*bad on defence, key men aging, lack of speed.*
Probable 1968–69 finish—*sixth.*

Pittsburgh Penguins failed by one miserable point to qualify for the expanded NHL's first Stanley Cup series. That wasn't bad. They won as many games as third-place St. Louis, but tied three fewer. That's how encouragingly close they came.

Coach Red Sullivan diagnosed the shortage and went shopping for centres. The fact he acquired three first-stringers—Wally Boyer, Charlie Burns and Lou Angotti—indicates what he thought of the 1967–68 group.

Whether that threesome constitutes adequate reinforcements remains to be seen. Sullivan and general manager Jack Riley have made no significant changes on defence and it must be observed, too, that the Penguins are getting to be an old team. Many of their key men, like Andy Bathgate, Ken Schinkel, Leo Boivin, and Earl Ingarfield, are getting up in years, as far as sport is concerned. That

PENGUINS 1968–69 TEAM ROSTER

	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	1967-68 Record G.	A.	Pts.
Forwards								
Paul Andrea	5–11	170	North Sydney, N.S.	July 31, 1941	Pittsburgh	11	21	32
Lou Angotti	5–9	170	Toronto, Ont.	Jan. 16, 1938	Philadelphia	12	37	49
Andy Bathgate	6–0	180	Winnipeg, Man.	Aug. 28, 1932	Pittsburgh	20	39	59
Wally Boyer	5–8	165	Cowan, Man.	Sept. 27, 1937	Oakland	13	20	33
Charlie Burns	5–11	170	Detroit, Mich.	Feb. 14, 1936	Oakland	9	26	35
Billy Dea	5–7	170	Edmonton, Alta.	April 3, 1933	Pittsburgh	16	12	28
Bob Dillabough	5–10	180	Belleville, Ont.	April 27, 1941	Pittsburgh	7	12	19
Val Fonteyne	5–9	160	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	Dec. 2, 1933	Pittsburgh	6	28	34
Wayne Hicks	5–11	185	Aberdeen, Wash.	April 9, 1937	Pittsburgh-Philadelphia	6	14	20
Earl Ingarfield	5–11	185	Lethbridge, Alta.	Oct. 25, 1934	Pittsburgh	15	22	37
Bill Lecaine	5–11	165	Moose Jaw, Sask.	March 11, 1938	Baltimore (AHL)	15	22	37
Keith McCreary	5–10	175	Sundridge, Ont.	June 19, 1940	Pittsburgh	14	12	26
Jean Pronovost	6–0	165	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	Dec. 18, 1945	Oklahoma City (CHL)	25	25	50
Bob Rivard	5–8	155	Sherbrooke, Que.	Aug. 1, 1939	Baltimore (AHL)	14	24	38
Ken Schinkel	5–10	172	Jansen, Sask.	Nov. 27, 1932	Pittsburgh	14	25	39
Gene Ubriaco	5–8	157	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Dec. 26, 1937	Pittsburgh	18	15	33
Defencemen								
John Arbour	5–11	185	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Sept. 28, 1945	Oklahoma City (CHL)	2	15	17
Leo Boivin	5–7	190	Prescott, Ont.	Aug. 2, 1932	Pittsburgh	9	13	22
Les Hunt	5–11	183	Schreiber, Ont.	April 11, 1937	Baltimore (AHL)	2	12	14
Ted Lanyon	5–11	170	Winnipeg, Man.	June 11, 1939	Baltimore (AHL)	1	9	10
Dick Mattiussi	5–10	185	Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.	May 1, 1938	Pittsburgh	0	2	2
Dunc McCallum	6–1	193	Flin Flon, Man.	March 29, 1940	Pittsburgh	0	2	2
Noel Price	6–0	185	Brockville, Ont.	Dec. 9, 1935	Pittsburgh	6	27	33
Bill Speer	5–11	205	Lindsay, Ont.	March 20, 1942	Pittsburgh	3	13	16
						G.P.	G.A.	Ave.
Goalies								
Les Binkley	6–0	175	Owen Sound, Ont.	June 6, 1936	Pittsburgh	54	150	2.87
Joe Daley	5–10	160	Winnipeg, Man.	Feb. 20, 1943	Baltimore (AHL)	56	192	3.49
Marv Edwards	5–8	155	St. Catharines, Ont.	Aug. 15, 1935	Portland (WHL)	38	90	2.36

makes Penguins vulnerable, for they are not deep in reserves. And it makes them a slow team, too, which hurts.

Somebody, sad to say, has to be last. In the Western Division, it could be Penguins, creating a stern test for the dyed-in-the-wool hockey fans of Pittsburgh. On the other hand, no club that has a certified super-star like Bathgate can be ruled out completely—especially if he's working with excellent and industrious centres like Boyer, Angotti, Burns, and Ingarfield.

RED SULLIVAN

Red Sullivan got by on sheer determination during his nine seasons as a big-league hockey player. He had to hustle to make up for the absence of any remarkable talent. And he was able to succeed admirably, a possibility he's never ceased drumming home to his players since he became head coach of Pittsburgh Penguins.

"We're not the greatest team in the world," he says. "That's been the story of expansion in every sport. But hockey is a game in which you can beat the best opposition if you want to badly enough—just by skating and checking. That's where the coach comes in. He can make a team do that."

Sullivan was originally the coach in New York Rangers' long-range planning. After his playing days were over, he apprenticed as coach with minor-league teams in Kitchener, Ont., and Baltimore before moving to Madison Square Garden in 1962. There he stayed until 1965 when Ranger management brought in Emile Francis to run the hockey club. Being coach himself was vital in Francis' scheme of things, so Sullivan was deposed, becoming a talent scout and a troubleshooter throughout the Ranger organization.

Now only 39, Sullivan was appointed to the Pittsburgh job shortly after Jack Riley became general manager in the spring of 1966. That gave them a full year to examine the hockey world before starting to stock their club.

"Red was my choice," Riley says, "because he was the type of coach I thought an expansion team would need—one who would make the players hustle and get the most out of them."

"All hockey boils down to," Sullivan observes, "is skating. If you can outskate the other team, nothing else matters.

"Skating and checking. That's the whole story. Keep on top of the best players and they can't take advantage of their skill."

Penguins didn't reach the Stanley Cup playoffs in their first year but finished only two points—one game—out of fourth place, final point of entry to post-season competition. "We didn't miss by much," Sullivan points out, "and I am certain we can improve at least that amount."

Les Binkley: Les Binkley was the first player owned by any of the NHL's six expansion teams. Jack Riley bought him from Cleveland Barons shortly after his appointment as Pittsburgh GM in the spring of 1966. Binkley was loaned to San Diego in the Western League for a year until Penguins began operations last year and today Riley and coach Sullivan describe him as "the best goalie in hockey." Although Penguins were a fifth-place club, Binkley yielded only 2.87 goals a game and scored six shutouts. He came into pro hockey, believe it or not, as a trainer. That was his job with Cleveland in 1960. Then Barons' regular goalie got sick and Binkley filled in, giving up only 11 goals in eight games. That won him the regular assignment until Riley tapped him for the Pittsburgh club. Binkley is 33 and has perhaps the fastest catching hand in hockey.

Bill Speer: You'd be a long time guessing the off-season occupation of Bill Speer, burly defenceman for Pittsburgh. He is a barber in his home town, Lindsay, Ont. Speer uses his bulk to slow down enemy skaters, but sometimes there is too much of that bulk. Coach Sullivan ordered him to trim down after he was assigned to Buffalo for the 1966–67 American League season following his purchase from Cleveland. By the time Penguins were ready to open shop, Speer was down to a slender 205 pounds and had a bangup rookie year.

Leo Boivin: Leo Boivin is a throwback, a bodychecker of the sort that was fashionable in an earlier, slower era of hockey. He'd have been a celebrity 30 years ago, not just a journeyman NHL defenceman. Boivin has the ideal build for that trick, low-slung at five-foot-seven and 190 pounds, and he owns perfect technique. He hits under

an opponent so that, in addition to his strength, there's a lifting action. In view of Detroit's defensive weaknesses, GM Sid Abel has been criticized for making Boivin available in the expansion draft. Only 36, which isn't necessarily ancient by defence standards, Boivin has played more than 1,000 NHL games, experience which has endowed him with poise and know-how a new team like Penguins needed badly.

Andy Bathgate: The comeback of the year. That's what Andy Bathgate achieved last season with Pittsburgh Penguins. The year before, he'd produced just eight goals in 60 games at Detroit and, despite his status as one of hockey's genuine celebrities, went unclaimed through 16 rounds of the expansion draft. It was bad enough that Detroit hadn't included him on its protected roster; now nobody wanted him while minor-league unknowns were being snapped up. Finally, on the 17th round, Pittsburgh decided to take a chance on him. And all he did, at age 36, was lead the Western Division in scoring with 20 goals and 39 assists. It definitely is true that Bathgate no longer has the verve that lit up his play at New York and Toronto when he was winning all-star awards, MVP prizes and Stanley Cups. But he does have the savvy and the smoothness and the playmaking instincts and, long after his legs are gone, he'll still have the uncanny shooting touch that Penguins can use on their power play. Bathgate introduced the curved stick to hockey, discovering years ago that a slight hook enables him to make the puck perform unpredictable tricks. His future, by the way, is secure, for he is a golfer of pro calibre.

Charlie Burns: Last year's controversy over the advisability of wearing protective headgear meant nothing to Charlie Burns. He's always worn a helmet ever since suffering a fractured skull in junior competition. A steel plate was inserted to mend the damage and protection has always been necessary. Burns was with the Canadian team that won the world amateur title in 1958 and has been a pro ever since, with Detroit and Boston and then with the old San Francisco club in the Western League. He was there when Oakland Seals moved in last season and, after a 35-point year, was drafted by Pittsburgh coach Red Sullivan. Burns is the same sort of industrious centre that Sullivan was himself.

Lou Angotti: The first captain of Philadelphia Flyers, Lou Angotti was surprised to be traded after a highly successful season — 11 goals, 37 assists as Philly's top scorer. Perhaps his activities as an executive of the NHL Players' Association didn't widen his circle of front office friends. Anyhow, he was swapped to St. Louis Blues, who immediately traded him to Pittsburgh for Penguins' own captain, Ab McDonald. Angotti was ignored completely in the Toronto organization, where he started out after being a standout college player at Michigan Tech, and he never really clicked in trials with New York and Chicago. However, he was immensely popular. He is the eye-catching type of player—small, fast and swarthy—who could capture the imagination of the Pittsburgh fans.

Wally Boyer: Lou Angotti and Wally Boyer are a matched pair of small, industrious centres. Penguins think they'll improve both offence and defence in Pittsburgh. Boyer has belonged to the world champion Montreal Canadiens on two occasions but has yet to wear their uniform. Canadiens drafted him in 1966, then lost him to Chicago. This year, they obtained him in a trade with Oakland Seals and subsequently swapped him to Pittsburgh. Boyer's used to it. Penguins will be the fourth NHL team he's played for and, prior to joining Oakland last year, he had skated for eight teams in four different minor leagues. Though slight and short, he's a busy, aggressive centre, a diligent forechecker of the—guess what?—Red Sullivan type.

Ken Schinkel: With left-wingers like Bobby Hull and Frank Mahovlich around, every team must have a strong defensive man on the right side. With Pittsburgh, it's Ken Schinkel whose textbook checking and positional play are equal to the best you'll see in hockey. His errors are rare. When he was named Penguins' representative at last year's all-star game, many observers felt the honor was long overdue. And yet he'd played only three complete NHL seasons, perhaps because he is no scoring threat. With Penguins, though, it didn't matter. He was too busy toiling opposite Hull and Mahovlich and hockey's other great portsiders.

Earl Ingarfield: One of Red Sullivan's most valuable men, when he was coaching New York Rangers, was centre Earl Ingarfield.

Thus, when Rangers made Ingarfield available in the 1967 expansion pool, Sullivan reached in and grabbed him as Pittsburgh's top selection. Ingarfield was a bona fide NHL star—equipped with classic checking ability, a deft scoring touch and the feel for well-timed passes. He had 122 goals, 142 assists to his credit and maintained that rate of output with Penguins, notching 15 goals and 22 helpers. Wingers always improve when they flank Ingarfield. He is 33 and, with Boyer, Burns, and Angotti, gives Pittsburgh possibly the best centre ice quartet in the western section of the NHL.

Noel Price: When coach Sullivan and GM Riley assessed defence prospects for their first Pittsburgh club, they gave a very high rating to Noel Price. Why, you might have asked, since Price had never been an NHL regular? "In 1966 and again in 1967, Canadiens called him in to replace injured players on defence and he did an excellent job, even in the playoffs. That sold me," Sullivan said. "As a matter of fact, I think a lot of clubs forgot about that." Thus, Price was the second defenceman Penguins took at the 1967 draft. Al MacNeil, since dealt to Canadiens, was the first. Price is easy to recognize on the ice. He's bald.

Val Fonteyne: Coach Sullivan, in assembling his first Pittsburgh club, kept an eye out for players who'd done good work for him in New York and hard-skating Val Fonteyne fit into that category. He'd gone from Detroit to Rangers and then returned after two years, indicating that Detroit, too, liked his defensive ability. "He is especially good at killing penalties," says Sullivan, "which is something you need if you're going to play a tight, hard-hitting game—as we do to make up for our lack of speed. Because to do it, you must expect penalties."

Billy Dea: Billy Dea holds the American League record for durability. He appeared in 548 consecutive games with Buffalo before the death of his father forced him to interrupt the string. He also was one of the most consistent players in minor-league hockey, scoring 20 or more goals a year in nine successive seasons with Buffalo. In short, he was a player you could count on. Jack Riley, who was AHL president before becoming Pittsburgh general manager, took careful note of these qualities and recommended Pen-

guins draft Dea for their first season. They were rewarded [illegible] goals and, of course, appearances in all but one of their scheduled matches.

WHAT THE FAN NEEDS TO KNOW

Pittsburgh Penguins play their home games at the new Civic Arena. It seats 12,580 for hockey and tickets are available for most games. Ranging in price from $2.50 to $6, they may be ordered by mail from the box office in the Civic Arena or purchased, of course, in person. In addition, Penguin tickets are sold through the following agencies: Hughes and Hatchers Boot Shop, Wood St., Pittsburgh; H. B. Kleins, McKeesport, Penna. The club offices ([illegible]) are located in the Civic Arena. Game time: week nights and Saturdays 8 P.M.; Sundays 2 P.M.

HOW THE PENGUINS OPERATE

President: Sen. Jack McGregor
General Manager: Jack Riley
Coach: Red Sullivan
Director of Public Relations: Joe Gordon
Trainer: Ken Carson
Chief Eastern Scout: Edgar Brenchley
Chief Western Scout: Rudy Migay
Team colors: Light blue, dark blue and white

ST. LOUIS BLUES

IN BRIEF

1967–68 finish—*third.*
Strengths—*superb goaltending, fine old veterans, great in the clutch.*
Weaknesses—*possible defence problem, old age.*
Probable 1968–69 finish—*third.*

Folks around the National Hockey League always rated spectators this way: Chicago had the noisiest and Montreal the most emotional. Both cities must now take a back seat to St. Louis.

When the St. Louis Blues were finishing off the 1967–68 season with such a gallant stand last spring—playoff victories over first-place Philadelphia, then Minnesota, followed by their Cup battle against Montreal—the fans rallied to the cause with an outpouring of enthusiasm the like of which hockey had never seen. Games were pandemonium from start to finish. They even cheered for the men who swept the ice between periods.

And Blues gave them plenty to yell about, too. Among all the NHL's new clubs, they presented perhaps the shrewdest mixture of canny old veterans and tireless, but inexperienced, youngsters. The tougher things grew, the better they got.

BLUES 1968–69 TEAM ROSTER

	Ht.	Wt.	Place of Birth	Date	1967-68 Club	1967-68 Record G.	A.	Pts.
Forwards								
Norm Beaudin	5–8	165	Montmartre, Sask.	Nov. 28, 1941	Kansas City (CHL)	15	30	45
Red Berenson	6–0	185	Regina, Sask.	Dec. 8, 1939	New York-St. Louis	24	30	54
Craig Cameron	6–0	185	Edmonton, Alta.	July 19, 1945	St. Louis	7	2	9
Terry Crisp	5–10	170	Parry Sound, Ont.	May 28, 1943	St. Louis	9	20	29
Tim Ecclestone	5–10	180	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 24, 1947	St. Louis	6	8	14
Terry Gray	6–0	175	Montreal, Que.	March 21, 1938	Los Angeles	12	16	28
Camille Henry	5–10	152	Quebec City, Que.	Jan. 31, 1933	New York	8	12	20
Larry Keenan	5–11	175	North Bay, Ont.	Oct. 1, 1940	St. Louis	12	8	20
Ab MacDonald	6–2	194	Winnipeg, Man.	Feb. 18, 1936	Pittsburgh	22	21	43
Bill McCreary	5–10	172	Sundridge, Ont.	Dec. 2, 1934	St. Louis	13	13	26
Don McKenney	6–0	175	Smiths Falls, Ont.	April 30, 1934	St. Louis	9	20	29
Dickie Moore	5–11	178	Montreal, Que.	Jan. 6, 1931	St. Louis	5	3	8
Rejean Richer	5–10	175	St. Faustin, Que.	Aug. 11, 1941	Kansas City (CHL)	13	18	31
Jim Roberts	5–10	185	Toronto, Ont.	April 9, 1940	St. Louis	14	23	37
Gary Sabourin	5–10	175	Parry Sound, Ont.	Dec. 4, 1943	St. Louis	13	10	23
Ron Schock	5–10	165	Chapleau, Ont.	Dec. 19, 1943	St. Louis	9	9	18
Frank St. Marseille	5–10	180	Levack, Ont.	Dec. 14, 1939	St. Louis	16	16	32
Myron Stankiewicz	5–11	185	Kitchener, Ont.	Dec. 4, 1935	Hershey (AHL)	23	27	50
Gary Veneruzzo	5–9	165	Fort William, Ont.	June 28, 1943	Kansas City (CHL)	24	51	75
Defencemen								
Al Arbour	6–1	180	Sudbury, Ont.	Nov. 1, 1932	St. Louis	1	10	11
Doug Harvey	5–11	180	Montreal, Que.	Dec. 19, 1924	Kansas City (CHL)	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noel Picard	6–1	185	Montreal, Que.	Dec. 25, 1938	St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barclay Plager	5–10	175	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	[illegible]	St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bill Plager	5–9	175	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bob Plager	5–11	[illegible]	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	[illegible]	St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jean-Guy Talbot	5–11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goalies								
Glenn Hall	5–11	180	Humboldt, Sask.	Oct. 3, 1931	St. Louis	49	118	2.48
Jacques Plante	6–0	175	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	Jan. 17, 1929	Out of Hockey			

The same blend, with added refinements, has been prepared by manager-coach Scotty Bowman for the 1968–69 season, but there's one big trouble with it. Old-timers like Glenn Hall, Doug Harvey, Dickie Moore, and Camille Henry crank themselves up for specific situations, like a playoff series. But they can't hope to maintain a fast pace or a sharp edge over 76 games. On the other hand, their savvy should be enough to carry Blues into third place again. And when the Stanley Cup action begins, watch out!

SCOTTY BOWMAN

Coach of the year in the National Hockey League last season, without question, was Scotty Bowman, whose St. Louis Blues wound up three points out of first place in the Western Division, won the playoffs, and frightened the frightening Montreal Canadiens before losing the Stanley Cup final. Bowman received much of the credit for this performance, partly because of his quiet leadership from behind the bench and partly because of the thoughtful personnel moves he engineered during the season.

Among the key men he brought in while the campaign was still in progress were Dickie Moore, Doug Harvey, and top scorer Red Berenson.

Bowman, only 33, started Blues' first season as assistant to manager-coach Lynn Patrick. He'd been hired because of his thorough background in hockey—though he'd never played professionally—as a coach, an administrator, and a scout in the Montreal organization.

Blues were trailing in the western standings when Bowman was installed as head coach. Their improvement was steady from that moment on. After the season ended on such a triumphant note, he also was made general manager, at least partly to prevent him from moving to another club.

Bowman feels there were two main ingredients in his club's success: the unheralded youngsters who played so well for him and the veterans who contributed so importantly.

"I planned it that way," Bowman explains. "Players like Harvey and Moore were accustomed to winning. That rubs off on young players like we had. This is why we've gone to a guy like Jacques

Plante for goaltending insurance. Sure, he's been out of hockey for a while, but he knows what it's all about and that's important.

"Dickie Moore, for example, would be worth having on the team even if he never scored a goal, just because of the influence he has on the kids. Hell, some of them were fans of his 10 years ago."

Bowman's coaching approach is summed up as "soft sell."

"With some of the newer players, it's not much different than coaching the junior Canadiens," he says. "With the oldtimers, it's just a matter of creating a good atmosphere and letting them go their own way."

Bowman was originally earmarked for hockey stardom but was never allowed to play again after an accident in which a junior opponent called Jean-Guy Talbot struck him with his stick, fracturing his skull. Talbot's 5-year suspension was lifted only because Bowman agreed and, ironically, Talbot wound up playing for Bowman last season. "He's a good player and we could use him," Bowman said. "Nothing else was important."

Glenn Hall: Any discussion about the greatest goaltenders hockey has ever known must include Glenn (Mr. Goalie) Hall. The evidence was there in 1967 when St. Louis Blues made him their very first draft selection—over 12 NHL seasons, he had received 10 all-star nominations and had compiled a phenomenal 2.5-goals-per-game average.

His availability was no indication he'd begun to slip at age 35. Chicago Black Hawks merely decided to dispense with his large salary and string along with some of the younger netminders coming up through their system.

As for Blues: "We were lucky to get a goalie so great he could make up for some of our mistakes and win us a lot of games we might deserve to lose," according to coach Bowman.

At one time, Hall never missed a cue. He played 552 consecutive matches before sitting one out in 1962, even though bad nerves made him ill before each of those games. Now Bowman rests him every 10 games or so. Hall let stand-ins work 31 of last season's games but, in the 49 he did play, he averaged 2.48 and had five shutouts. Well-rested, he was ready for 18 playoff starts, was largely instrumental in getting Blues to the finals, and then stymied Canadiens throughout the playoff series.

Hall is not a great stylist, but possesses perhaps the keenest eye-sight and the sharpest reflexes in professional sport—natural assets he preserves, he says, by sleeping all summer and refusing to watch movies or television.

Hall frequently threatens to quit because "being a goalie is sheer torture." But he doesn't because "how else can I make this kind of money?"

Jacques Plante: A buzz ran through the crowd at the NHL's 1968 draft meeting when St. Louis claimed Jacques Plante off the New York list. Plante? A 39-year-old, out of hockey for three seasons. Sure, he was one of the greatest ever, but wasn't it too late? Plante disagreed and said he'd be delighted to join Blues. "I've kept in shape," he said, "playing exhibition games and lacrosse."

Said Scotty Bowman: "We had a problem. There was a chance Seth Martin wouldn't be back and we needed a second goalie. Jacques was interested and, as long as he was, we couldn't get a better man."

Plante's lifetime average is 2.41—2.18 in Stanley Cup play—and 73 shutouts. He is a six-time winner of the Vézina Trophy, for top-ping goalie statistics.

Called Jake the Snake, Plante earned a place in hockey history with his innovations. Believe it or not, no goalie wore a protective mask before he started it. And he was the first to leave his cage in pursuit of loose pucks. That's standard procedure now.

Al Arbour: There are plenty of NHL players with poor eyesight but Al Arbour is the only one who wears spectacles on the ice. "I can't wear contact lenses," he says, "and, after 15 seasons, I'm used to glasses." Arbour, whose specialty is blocking shots, was assistant coach of the American League team at Rochester when given an opportunity to return to the NHL with St. Louis. Naturally, he's a big help to Bowman, who says, "Al is one of those players I talk about so much, a winner with Toronto and Rochester. He knows what it takes to succeed."

Jim Roberts: Scotty Bowman was a happy man when he got a chance to draft Jim Roberts at the expansion meeting of June, 1967. "He's one of the best players in hockey," Scotty said. "He can play

defence or right wing and do an excellent checking job and he can score, too. A good defensive right-winger is a must in this league." Despite drawing the same checking assignments he'd had in Mont-real—against Bobby Hull, for example—Roberts contributed 14 goals last winter.

Barclay Plager: The Plager brothers are a story in themselves. St. Louis Blues had two of them on defence last season, Barclay and Bob, and added the third, Bill, in a spring trade with Minnesota. Their father is a referee in Northern Ontario hockey, but that hasn't prevented them from playing a rough-and-ready brand. Each has at one time led a league in penalty minutes.

They've always been fighters, according to Barclay, the eldest. "It was a good way to settle arguments," he says. "I'd beat up on Bob. He'd beat up on Billy. And Billy would run across the street and beat up on our little cousin." One of the most memorable brawls in the history of Ontario junior hockey was Barclay against Bob—on the ice, in the penalty box, in the hallway, in the dressing room and later in a downtown cafe. They were opponents then.

One thing to remember about the Plagers is that, despite their nonsense, they're capable and punishing defencemen. Barclay, moreover, is an excellent scorer, for a rearguard.

Doug Harvey: A distinguished life in coaching lay ahead of Doug Harvey when he took over at Kansas City last season. He'd earned it, making the NHL all-star team 10 times and taking New York Rangers into the playoffs during a year as player-coach. But when St. Louis Blues ran into injuries just as the 1968 Stanley Cup matches were beginning, Scotty Bowman called the 43-year-old Harvey and asked if he'd come up to help out—as a player. A new career was born. He played in eight games and showed so much of the old savvy, especially at organizing offensive plays and laying down soft passes, that Bowman decided he belonged with the big team. Officially, Harvey will be Bowman's assistant. But he'll play as much as he feels up to, which may turn out to be quite a bit. "Even if he just practices, our guys will learn a lot from him," Bowman says.

Camille Henry: Camille (The Eel) Henry weighs only 152 pounds. He is the most elusive man in hockey, therefore, at least partly because he has to be; a bodycheck would destroy him. But it helps in other ways. His specialty is getting loose in the goal area and knocking in the puck. Despite limited overall ability, he's been in position for 261 NHL goals and will be ready for more on Blues' power play next season, according to Bowman. "That's why I got him," Bowman said, after making the deal with New York. Rangers had brought Henry back last year after one season in retirement. He is 35.

Red Berenson: In 1963, Scotty Bowman was coach of Montreal's farm club at Ottawa and was sent down a centre called Red Berenson. "He got 48 points for me in 30 games," Bowman remembers, "and I knew he was a leader."

Leadership was just what the last-place Blues needed when Bowman was appointed coach last December and he engineered a deal with New York for Berenson, giving up Ron Stewart, a defence-minded right-winger Rangers wanted. Berenson became Blues' No. 1 man, both as a scorer—22 goals, 29 assists in 55 games—and as a dressing room influence. "He'd never been in a position where players were looking to him for direction," Bowman said, "not since that time in Ottawa. He needed responsibility. And he's just coming around now. His amateur hockey was at the University of Michigan which held him back a bit, not because it wasn't good hockey but because they don't get much competition in that league."

Ab McDonald: Scotty Bowman was calling on his experience as personnel director for Montreal Canadiens when he made a deal for Ab McDonald, last year's captain of Pittsburgh Penguins. McDonald once played for Canadiens before he became the original left-winger (it's Doug Mohns now) on Chicago Black Hawks' famous Scooter Line. "I like Ab," says Bowman. "He's big and strong. Sure, he's tailed off a bit in recent years but I have an idea he'll come to life when he gets among all the old Montreal guys we have."

Ron Schock: The high point of Ron Schock's hockey career? That's easy. He scored the overtime goal that made St. Louis Blues the playoff champions of the NHL's Western Division and put them into

the Stanley Cup finals against Montreal. Schock had all the ingredients of an excellent draft selection—a gifted athlete who's up for grabs because he's never approached his potential. That's how Boston Bruins rated him, anyhow, and Blues grabbed him. They began to concur with Bruins' thinking when he got only 19 points for them all season, but that clutch score gives him a 1968–69 reprieve.

Larry Keenan: The Blues are convinced Larry Keenan is going to become a standout left-winger if he can ever overcome the injury jinx that keeps interrupting his career. One year he had the Toronto lineup made when he damaged a knee and had to undergo surgery. When he was ready to return, he broke a wrist. Last season, it was a back injury, which limited him to 40 games. He got 12 goals and added nine playoff points, proving to coach Bowman that their decision to draft him from Toronto had been correct. "He can skate," Bowman says, "and that ability will carry him a long way, if he can just get lucky."

Dickie Moore: Last January, Dickie Moore was playing charity games with the Montreal Oldtimers; in April, he was demolishing the opposition for St. Louis Blues in the Stanley Cup playoffs. A comeback at 37 was not so remarkable except that Moore had been plagued throughout his career by knee injuries. That's what held him back in 1964, two years after he'd quit Canadiens, when he tried to do a job for Toronto. Bowman persuaded him to give it a whirl again last fall but Moore didn't return after going home for Christmas. Then he called Bowman one day and asked, "Are you still interested?" Bowman was, of course, and Moore finished out the schedule, scoring four important goals. And in the playoffs, he was Blues' leading shooter with seven goals and seven assists. Those successes were enough to convince Moore he should return for the 1968–69 season, or at least some time during it. Why does he do it now, since he's become a successful businessman in Montreal? "I enjoy playing hockey," he says, "and I missed it more than I thought I would. And it feels good to know I can still go out there and accomplish something."

WHAT THE FAN NEEDS TO KNOW

St. Louis Blues play their home games in the refurbished St. Louis Arena at 5700 Oakland Ave. Club offices (644-0900) are at the same address. Seating capacity for hockey is 14,039, with room for 2,000 standees. Tickets are available for most games at the arena box office. Game time: 8 P.M.

HOW THE BLUES OPERATE

Chairman of the Board and President: Sidney Salomon, Jr.
Executive Vice-president: Sid Salomon III
Vice-president: Lynn Patrick
General Manager and Coach: Scotty Bowman
Assistant: Doug Harvey
Publicity Director: Wayne Cooper
Director of Sales: Gus Kyle
Trainer: Tom Woodcock
Director of Player Personnel: Frank Mario
Head Eastern Scout: Cliff Fletcher
Team colors: Blue and gold
Farm teams: Kansas City Blues (CHL) and Providence (AHL)

PART THREE

UNDERSTANDING HOCKEY

A Guide for the Casual Spectator

THE RINK

Hockey is played on a sheet of ice roughly 200 feet long and 85 feet wide and enclosed by a fence perhaps four feet high.

There are five lines painted across the rink. The two at the ends are the goal-lines; the other three divide the playing surface into defensive, neutral and offensive zones. The goals themselves, six feet wide and four feet high with loose netting attached to trap the puck, sit precisely at mid-rink on the goal-lines.

Further markings are the faceoff circles, drawn around spots where the puck is dropped following each stoppage of play. One man from each club takes part and nobody else but the referee is allowed inside the circle until the puck hits the ice. A semicircle at the timer's bench is the referee's sanctuary when disputes are going on. And finally, the goaltender is granted a small protected area in front of his cage. This is called the crease.

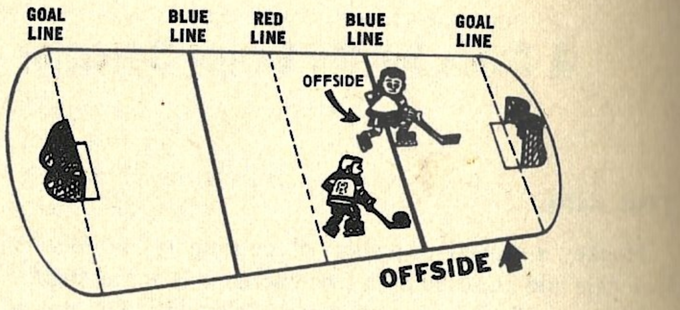
THE GAME

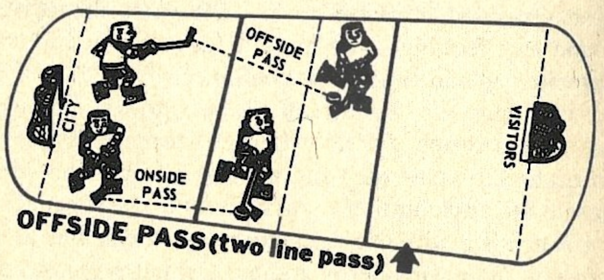
Six players, each equipped with a stick almost equal to his height, constitute a team, and one must be a goalkeeper. Play begins when the referee drops the puck at centre ice. Further faceoffs are held whenever and wherever play is stopped because of a rules infraction.

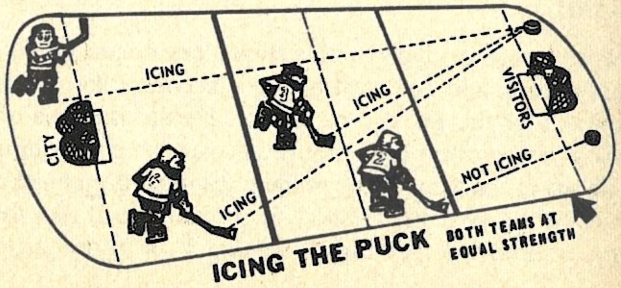
The object of the game is to get the puck—a frozen black rubber disc—into the opposition goal and, in pursuing that aim, the puck may be advanced by shooting it, passing it or carrying it along,

cradled against the stick. It cannot be handled, except by the goalie, but it may be directed with the open hand.

At this stage, check the accompanying diagrams. They show how the rink is split up and which passes are permitted and which aren't. Icing and offsides are prohibited and necessitate new faceoffs.







THE PLAYERS

Teams normally use two defencemen and three attackers—forwards—and the ones on the ice change off rapidly with the reserves on the bench, so that a rapid tempo may be maintained. Making these switches constitutes a coach's primary responsibility during a game.

The goalie's job is to keep the puck from entering the goal and no restrictions are placed on the methods he may use. His offensive contributions are limited and consist of occasionally passing the puck up to his defencemen or forwards to start a rush. He also goes behind his goal to control loose pucks until a teammate can take over.

Basically, the two defencemen try to stop the incoming plays at their own blueline. They also block shots, clear the puck from in front of their goal and watch the opposing forwards, so they're always in position to react defensively. Offensively, they carry the puck up the ice or pass it ahead to their forwards, then follow the play into the attacking zone so they can help keep it there.

The centre operates mostly up and down the middle of the ice and usually leads his club's attack by carrying the puck. He sets up plays by exchanging passes with his two wingmen and tries to steer the play in toward the opponent's goal. Defensively, he tries to keep the play in the attacking zone, or to regain possession by harassing the opposition puck carrier. This is called forechecking. After the opposition works the puck out of its end, he tries to interrupt its playmaking as it moves through the mid-ice or neutral zone into his defensive zone. This is backchecking.

The two wingers move up and down the sides of the rink with the play. Offensively, they skate abreast of the centre, exchanging passes with him while trying to get into position for a shot on goal. Defensively, they watch the opposition wingers and try to disrupt their playmaking and shooting as the action moves back into their defending zone. This, again, is backchecking. Only occasionally do wingers forecheck; they try to avoid committing themselves in the offensive zone and getting caught out of position.

OFFICIALS

There are three officials on the ice. The referee watches for fouls and imposes appropriate penalties; these rulings also call for whistles and play stoppages. The referee is in charge of the entire game.

The two linesmen administer the offside and icing regulations. They do not call fouls.

At the penalty bench, usually divided so each club has its own, are the game timekeeper, the penalty timekeeper and the official scorer. There is a goal judge at each end of the rink and he signals a score by switching on a red light.

PENALTIES

Hockey is the only major team sport in which players are required to serve actual sentences after committing fouls—without substitution. Penalties, then, are very costly and coaches generally disapprove of them unless there is no other way to prevent a scoring opportunity except to risk a penalty. The defenders left on ice during a penalty are at an extreme disadvantage. Outnumbered, they attempt to control the puck and to waste time, rather than try for

INTERFERENCE
Crossed arms stationary in front of chest.

MISCONDUCT
Placing of both hands on hips several times and pointing to penalized player.

HOOKING
A series of tugging motions with both arms as if pulling something toward the stomach.

TRIPPING
Extending right leg forward, clear of the ice, and striking it with right hand below the knee.

a goal. The team with the extra player usually ices its best attackers in what is termed a "power play."

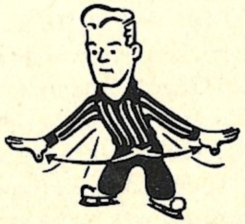
A minor penalty, two minutes in length, is imposed against a player who impedes an opponent in some prohibited way—by tripping him, by slashing at him with the stick, by blocking him when he doesn't have the puck, by engaging him in a relatively mild scuffle (roughing), by using the stick as a lever, by knocking him into the boards, by grabbing or holding him. It is permissible, however, to squeeze an opponent against the boards, to make heavy contact with him when he's in possession of the puck and to station oneself on the piece of ice he may be heading for. Those are some of the subtleties of defensive hockey.

A major penalty is given, first of all, when the above fouls are severe enough to cause slight injury, or when they're committed violently. This involves five minutes on the penalty bench. A major is also the usual punishment for fisticuffs. When a player from each side is sent off for fighting, substitutes are allowed.

The 10-minute misconduct penalty, carrying a $25 league fine, is imposed for insubordination directed toward a game official. Because it is a personal penalty entirely, substitution is allowed.

Finally, there are match and game misconducts, calling for complete disqualification, heavier fines, suspensions and official investigation. These usually result from persistent abuse of officials or from outright attempts to injure opponents.

ELBOWING
Tapping either elbow with the opposite hand.



"WASH OUT"
Both arms swung laterally across the body with palms down.
1. When used by the Referee it means goal disallowed.
2. When used by the linesman it means there is no icing or no off-side.

SCORING

A goal is counted when the puck, while play is still officially in progress, passes completely across the goal-line.

For statistical record, the official scorer may get advice from the referee as to who shot it, but his decision is final. He also determines which two players, if any, are to be granted assists for making passes leading up to the goal. No goal can be kicked or batted in and no goal can be scored while a member of the attacking team is voluntarily in the crease.

THE SEASON

There are six teams in each of the NHL divisions. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Minnesota, Oakland and Los Angeles are in the Western Division; New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Toronto and Montreal make up the eastern half. Each team plays a 76-game schedule, 38 at home and 38 away. There are eight games (four home, four away) against each team in its own division and six intersectional matches (three and three) against each member of the other division. Last season, clubs played only 24 of these interlocking games and 50 in their own sections.

In compiling the division standings, teams are awarded two points for a victory and one for a tie. The top four clubs in each division enter post-season competition for the Stanley Cup. Since the NHL is the major professional league, the Stanley Cup is emblematic of the world championship.

TIPS FOR WATCHING

The goalie is supposed to keep his eye on the puck, but you don't have to. Glance around and try to spot a pattern forming, a player streaking for open ice, a defender hustling to head him off.

Watch the various ways a player will employ to get past a defender: a sudden change of pace; stickhandling, which consists usually of a feint one way and a spurt the other; sheer strength; a short flip of the puck and a race after it.

Watch a forward line work to draw a defender out of position, then pounce on the opening.

Watch for the lateral pass from centre to wing, as he crosses the blue line in full flight. If timed properly, this play will carry the man clear of thé defence and in on goal alone.

Watch the goalie play the angles. A master like Johnny Bower will take up positions so that there is scarcely anything for the opponent to shoot at. Or sometimes he will deliberately leave an opening, then close it off after the shot is on its way.

Watch for the wingers peeling back into their own zone to assist with the defensive work. If they're doing it, the defencemen can come out to meet the incoming forwards and rattle them with bodychecking. But if the backchecking is poor, the defencemen must back cautiously into the defensive area.

Watch for an attacking player leaping into the slot for a surprise shot on goal. The slot is that open area in front of the defence, but behind the forwards, and it's left unguarded from time to time.

When the puck is in a corner, take a look at what's going on in front of the goal. Attackers are trying to get loose so they can accept a pass and take a shot; defencemen are trying to tie them up without getting penalized for it.

Watch for the two-way centre, the one who leads rushes, sets up plays, checks in both ends of the rink. He is hockey's most gifted and most important athlete.

PART FOUR

A LOOK BACKWARDS

FINAL STANDINGS

EASTERN DIVISION

Team	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Montreal	74	42	22	10	236	167	94
New York	74	39	23	12	226	183	90
Boston	74	37	27	10	259	216	84
Chicago	74	32	26	16	212	222	80
Toronto	74	33	31	10	209	176	76
Detroit	74	27	35	12	245	257	66

WESTERN DIVISION

Team	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Philadelphia	74	31	32	11	173	179	73
Los Angeles	74	31	33	10	200	224	72
St. Louis	74	27	31	16	177	191	70
Minnesota	74	27	32	15	191	226	69
Pittsburgh	74	27	34	13	195	216	67
Oakland	74	15	42	17	153	219	47

Legend: **GP** — games played; **W** — won; **L** — lost; **T** — tied; **GF** — goals for; **GA** — goals against; **Pts.** — points.

TOP INDIVIDUAL SCORERS

Player	Team	GP	G	A	Pts.	Pim.
Stan Mikita	Chicago	72	40	47	87	14
Phil Esposito	Boston	74	35	49	84	21
Gordie Howe	Detroit	74	39	43	82	53
Jean Ratelle	New York	74	32	46	78	18
Rod Gilbert	New York	73	29	48	77	12
Bobby Hull	Chicago	71	44	31	75	39

TOP INDIVIDUAL SCORERS Continued

Player	Team	GP	G	A	Pts.	Pim.
Norm Ullman	Detroit	58	30	25	55	26
	Toronto	13	5	12	17	2
	Totals	71	35	37	72	28
Alex Delvecchio	Detroit	74	22	48	70	14
Johnny Bucyk	Boston	72	30	39	69	8
Ken Wharram	Chicago	74	27	42	69	18
Jean Béliveau	Montreal	59	31	37	68	28
John McKenzie	Boston	74	28	38	66	107
Phil Goyette	New York	73	25	40	65	10
Bobby Rousseau	Montreal	74	19	46	65	47
Fred Stanfield	Boston	73	20	44	64	10
Yvan Cournoyer	Montreal	64	28	32	60	23
Mike Walton	Toronto	73	30	29	59	48
Andy Bathgate	Pittsburgh	74	20	39	59	55
Bob Nevin	New York	74	28	30	58	20
Ed Joyal	Los Angeles	74	23	34	57	20
Wayne Connelly	Minnesota	74	35	21	56	40
Ken Hodge	Boston	74	25	31	56	31
Dean Prentice	Detroit	69	17	38	55	42
Red Berenson	New York	19	2	1	3	2
	St. Louis	55	22	29	51	22
	Totals	74	24	30	54	24
Ted Hampson	Detroit	37	9	18	27	10
	Oakland	34	8	19	27	4
	Totals	71	17	37	54	14

Legend: **GP** — games played; **G** — goals; **A** — assists; **Pts.** — points; **Pim.** — penalties in minutes.

REMAINING PLAYERS BY DIVISION

EASTERN DIVISION

Player	Team	GP	G	A	Pts.	Pim.
Mohns	Chicago	65	24	29	53	53
F. Mahovlich	Toronto	50	19	17	36	30
	Detroit	13	7	9	16	2
	Totals	63	26	26	52	32
G. Tremblay	Montreal	71	23	28	51	8
Pulford	Toronto	74	20	30	50	40
Williams	Boston	68	18	32	50	14
Sanderson	Boston	71	24	25	49	98
Marshall	New York	70	19	30	49	2
Ellis	Toronto	74	28	20	48	8
Keon	Toronto	67	11	37	48	4
Duff	Montreal	66	25	21	46	21
F. Smith	Detroit	57	18	21	39	14
	Toronto	6	6	1	7	0
	Totals	63	24	22	46	14

EASTERN DIVISION Continued

Player	Team	GP	G	A	Pts.	Pim.
Backstrom	Montreal	70	20	25	45	14
Henderson	Detroit	50	13	20	33	35
	Toronto	13	5	6	11	8
	Totals	63	18	26	44	43
Provost	Montreal	73	14	30	44	26
Green	Boston	72	7	36	43	133
Shack	Boston	70	23	19	42	107
Lemaire	Montreal	69	22	20	42	16
Bergman	Detroit	74	13	28	41	109
Hadfield	New York	59	20	19	39	45
MacGregor	Detroit	71	15	24	39	13
G. Jarrett	Detroit	68	18	20	38	20
Stapleton	Chicago	67	4	34	38	34
Oliver	Toronto	74	16	21	37	18
Pilote	Chicago	74	1	36	37	69
Westfall	Boston	73	14	22	36	38
Nesterenko	Chicago	71	11	25	36	37
Martin	Chicago	63	16	19	35	36
Kurtenbach	New York	73	15	20	35	82
Neilson	New York	67	6	29	35	60
Armstrong	Toronto	62	13	21	34	4
D. Hull	Chicago	74	18	15	33	34
Ferguson	Montreal	61	15	18	33	117
Douglas	Oakland	40	4	11	15	80
	Detroit	36	7	10	17	46
	Totals	76	11	21	32	126
Orr	Boston	46	11	20	31	63
Stemkowski	Toronto	60	7	15	22	82
	Detroit	13	3	6	9	4
	Totals	73	10	21	31	86
J.-C. Tremblay	Montreal	73	4	26	30	18
Howell	New York	74	5	24	29	62
Pappin	Toronto	58	13	15	28	37
Richard	Montreal	54	9	19	28	16
Horton	Toronto	69	4	23	27	82
D. Smith	Boston	74	4	23	27	65
Stewart	St. Louis	19	7	5	12	11
	New York	55	7	7	14	19
	Totals	74	14	12	26	30
Brown	New York	74	1	25	26	83
Conacher	Toronto	64	11	14	25	31
Laperrière	Montreal	72	4	21	25	84
Fleming	New York	73	17	7	24	132
C. Maki	Chicago	60	8	16	24	4
D. Jarrett	Chicago	74	4	19	23	48
Geoffrion	New York	59	5	16	21	11
T. Harris	Montreal	67	5	16	21	78
Marotte	Chicago	73	0	21	21	122
Henry	New York	36	8	12	20	0
Sather	Boston	65	8	12	20	34
L. Hillman	Toronto	55	3	17	20	13

EASTERN DIVISION Continued

Player	Team	GP	G	A	Pts.	Pim.
Pronovost	Toronto	70	3	17	20	48
Carleton	Toronto	65	8	11	19	34
Young	Detroit	62	2	17	19	112
Roberts	Detroit	38	8	9	17	12
Unger	Toronto	15	1	1	2	4
	Detroit	13	5	10	15	2
	Totals	28	6	11	17	6
Seiling	New York	71	5	11	16	44
Crashley	Detroit	57	2	14	16	18
Awrey	Boston	74	3	12	15	150
Savard	Montreal	67	2	13	15	34
Stanley	Toronto	64	1	13	14	16
Krake	Boston	68	5	7	12	13
Doak	Boston	59	2	10	12	100
Redmond	Montreal	41	6	5	11	4
Peters	Detroit	45	5	6	11	8
Harper	Montreal	57	3	8	11	66
Larose	Montreal	42	2	9	11	28
P. Mahovlich	Detroit	15	6	4	10	13
W. Maki	Chicago	49	5	5	10	32
Terbenche	Chicago	68	3	7	10	8
Rupp	Toronto	71	1	8	9	42
Attwell	St. Louis	18	1	7	8	6
	New York	4	0	0	0	2
	Totals	22	1	7	8	8
Grant	Montreal	22	3	4	7	10
Jeffrey	New York	47	2	4	6	15
Schmautz	Chicago	13	3	2	5	6
Orban	Chicago	50	3	2	5	17
D. Harris	Minnesota	22	1	4	5	4
	Toronto	4	0	0	0	0
	Totals	26	1	4	5	4
W. Hillman	New York	62	0	5	5	46
Byers	Toronto	10	2	2	4	0
Lonsberry	Boston	19	2	2	4	12
Marsh	Detroit	6	1	3	4	4

WESTERN DIVISION

Player	Team	GP	G	A	Pts.	Pim.
Cullen	Minnesota	67	28	25	53	18
Boudrias	Minnesota	74	18	35	53	42
Melnyk	St. Louis	73	15	35	50	14
Angotti	Philadelphia	70	12	37	49	35
Balon	Minnesota	73	15	32	47	84
McMahon	Minnesota	74	14	33	47	71
Flett	Los Angeles	73	26	20	46	97
L. MacDonald	Los Angeles	74	21	23	44	12
Ehman	Oakland	73	19	25	44	20
McDonald	Pittsburgh	74	22	21	43	38
Dornhoefer	Philadelphia	65	13	30	43	134
Rochefort	Philadelphia	74	21	21	42	16

WESTERN DIVISION Continued

Player	Team	GP	G	A	Pts.	Pim.
P. MacDonald	Minnesota	69	19	23	42	22
Stratton	Pittsburgh	58	16	21	37	16
	Philadelphia	12	0	4	4	4
	Totals	70	16	25	41	20
Hicke	Oakland	52	21	19	40	32
Irvine	Los Angeles	73	18	22	40	26
Labossiere	Los Angeles	68	13	27	40	31
Schinkel	Pittsburgh	57	14	25	39	19
White	Los Angeles	74	11	27	38	100
Ingarfield	Pittsburgh	50	15	22	37	12
Roberts	St. Louis	74	14	23	37	66
Hoekstra	Philadelphia	70	15	21	36	6
R. Lemieux	Los Angeles	74	12	23	35	60
Burns	Oakland	73	9	26	35	20
Fonteyne	Pittsburgh	69	6	28	34	0
Ubriaco	Pittsburgh	65	18	15	33	16
Goldsworthy	Minnesota	68	14	19	33	68
Boyer	Oakland	74	13	20	33	44
Price	Pittsburgh	70	6	27	33	48
St. Marseille	St. Louis	57	16	16	32	12
Andrea	Pittsburgh	65	11	21	32	2
Selby	Philadelphia	56	15	15	30	24
Sutherland	Philadelphia	60	20	9	29	6
B. Harris	Oakland	62	12	17	29	2
McKenney	St. Louis	39	9	20	29	4
Blackburn	Philadelphia	67	9	20	29	23
Crisp	St. Louis	74	9	20	29	10
Dea	Pittsburgh	73	16	12	28	6
Gray	Los Angeles	65	12	16	28	22
Kennedy	Philadelphia	73	10	18	28	130
Parise	Toronto	1	0	1	1	0
	Minnesota	43	11	16	27	27
	Totals	44	11	17	28	27
K. McCreary	Pittsburgh	70	14	12	26	44
B. McCreary	St. Louis	70	13	13	26	22
Hannigan	Philadelphia	65	11	15	26	36
Laforge	Philadelphia	63	9	16	25	36
Ménard	Los Angeles	35	9	15	24	32
Cahan	Oakland	74	9	15	24	80
Sabourin	St. Louis	50	13	10	23	50
H. Hughes	Los Angeles	74	9	14	23	20
Wall	Los Angeles	71	5	18	23	66
Caron	Oakland	58	9	13	22	18
Boivin	Pittsburgh	73	9	13	22	74
Miszuk	Philadelphia	74	5	17	22	79
Campbell	Los Angeles	44	6	15	21	16
Woytowich	Minnesota	66	4	17	21	63
Keenan	St. Louis	40	12	8	20	4
Collins	Minnesota	71	9	11	20	41
Hicks	Philadelphia	32	2	7	9	6
	Pittsburgh	15	4	7	11	2
	Totals	47	6	14	20	8

WESTERN DIVISION Continued

Player	Team	GP	G	A	Pts.	Pim.
Barc. Plager	St. Louis	49	5	15	20	153
Brenneman	Detroit	9	0	2	2	0
	Oakland	31	10	8	18	14
	Totals	40	10	10	20	14
B. Smith	Los Angeles	58	10	9	19	33
Dillabough	Pittsburgh	47	7	12	19	18
Popein	Oakland	47	5	14	19	12
Watson	Philadelphia	73	5	14	19	56
Swarbrick	Oakland	49	13	5	18	62
Robinson	Los Angeles	34	9	9	18	6
Schock	St. Louis	55	9	9	18	17
Rivard	Pittsburgh	27	5	12	17	4
Marcetta	Minnesota	36	4	13	17	6
Van Impe	Philadelphia	67	4	13	17	141
Rolfe	Los Angeles	68	3	13	16	84
Speer	Pittsburgh	68	3	13	16	44
Konik	Pittsburgh	52	7	8	15	26
Erickson	Oakland	65	4	11	15	46
Hucul	St. Louis	43	2	13	15	30
Lacroix	Philadelphia	18	6	8	14	6
Ecclestone	St. Louis	50	6	8	14	16
B. Hughes	Los Angeles	44	4	10	14	36
Baun	Oakland	67	3	10	13	81
Peters	Philadelphia	31	7	5	12	22
Gauthier	Philadelphia	65	5	7	12	74
Masterton	Minnesota	38	4	8	12	4
McCord	Detroit	3	0	0	0	2
	Minnesota	70	3	9	12	39
	Totals	73	3	9	12	41
MacNeil	Pittsburgh	74	2	10	12	58
Zeidel	Philadelphia	57	1	10	11	68
Picard	St. Louis	66	1	10	11	142
Arbour	St. Louis	74	1	10	11	50
Odrowski	Oakland	42	4	6	10	10
R. Harris	Oakland	54	4	6	10	60
Amadio	Los Angeles	58	4	6	10	101
Marshall	Detroit	37	1	5	6	56
	Oakland	20	0	4	4	18
	Totals	57	1	9	10	74
Cameron	St. Louis	32	7	2	9	8
Fitzpatrick	Minnesota	18	3	6	9	6
Moore	St. Louis	27	5	3	8	9

RECORD OF GOALTENDERS

	Team	GPI	Mins.	GA	SO	Ave.
Lorne Worsley	Mtl.	40	2213	73	6	1.98
Empty-Net Goal (Worsley)				1		
Rogatien Vachon	Mtl.	39	2227	92	4	2.48
Empty-Net Goal (Vachon)				1		
Montreal Totals		74	4440	167	10	2.26
Johnny Bower	Tor.	43	2239	84	4	2.25
Empty-Net Goals (Bower)				4		
Bruce Gamble	Tor.	41	2201	85	5	2.31
Empty-Net Goals (Gamble)				3		
Toronto Totals		74	4440	176	9	2.38
Doug Favell	Phil.	37	2192	83	4	2.27
Empty-Net Goals (Favell)				2		
Bernie Parent	Phil.	38	2248	93	4	2.49
Empty-Net Goal (Parent)				1		
Philadelphia Totals		74	4440	179	8	2.42
Gilles Villemure	N.Y.	4	200	8	1	2.40
Ed Giacomin	N.Y.	66	3940	160	8	2.44
Empty-Net Goals (Giacomin)				2		
Don Simmons	N.Y.	5	300	13	0	2.60
New York Totals		74	4440	183	9	2.47
Glenn Hall	St. L.	49	2858	118	5	2.48
Empty-Net Goals (Hall)				2		
Seth Martin	St. L.	30	1552	67	1	2.59
Empty-Net Goal (Martin)				1		
Don Caley	St. L.	1	30	3	0	6.00
St. Louis Totals		74	4440	191	6	2.58
Hank Bassen	Pitt.	25	1299	62	1	2.86
Empty-Net Goals (Bassen)				2		
Les Binkley	Pitt.	54	3141	151	6	2.88
Empty-Net Goals (Binkley)				1		
Pittsburgh Totals		74	4440	216	7	2.92
Gerry Cheevers	Bos.	47	2646	125	3	2.83
Empty-Net Goals (Cheevers)				3		
Ed Johnston	Bos.	28	1524	73	0	2.87
Empty-Net Goals (Johnston)				2		
Andre Gill	Bos.	5	270	13	1	2.89
Boston Totals		74	4440	216	4	2.92
Charlie Hodge	Oak.	58	3311	158	3*	2.86
Gary Smith	Oak.	21	1129	60	1*	3.19
Empty-Net Goal (Smith)				1		
Oakland Totals		74	4440	219	5*	2.96

*—Smith and Hodge shared shutout Feb. 14, against Philadelphia.

	Team	GPI	Mins.	GA	SO	Ave.
Denis DeJordy	Chi.	50	2738	128	4	2.80
Dave Dryden	Chi.	27	1268	69	1	3.03
Empty-Net Goals (Dryden)				3		
Jack Norris	Chi.	7	334	22	1	3.95
Chicago Totals		74	4440	222	6	3.00

Legend: GPI — games played in; **Mins.** — minutes; **GA** — goals against; **SO** — shutouts; **Ave.** — average.

RECORD OF GOALTENDERS Continued

	Team	GPI	Mins.	GA	SO	Ave.
Wayne Rutledge	L.A.	45	2444	117	2	2.87
Empty-Net Goals (Rutledge)				2		
Terry Sawchuk	L.A.	36	1936	99	2	3.07
Empty-Net Goals (Sawchuk)				2		
Jacques Caron	L.A.	1	60	4	0	4.00
Los Angeles Totals		74	4440	224	4	3.03
Cesare Maniago	Minn.	52	2877	133	6	2.77
Garry Bauman	Minn.	26	1294	75	0	3.50
Carl Wetzel	Minn.	5	269	18	0	4.02
Minnesota Totals		74	4440	226	6	3.05
Roger Crozier	Det.	34	1729	95	1	3.31
Empty-Net Goals (Crozier)				2		
Roy Edwards	Det.	41	2177	127	0	3.50
Empty-Net Goal (Edwards)				1		
George Gardner	Det.	12	534	32	0	3.60
Detroit Totals		74	4440	257	1	3.47

Note: Goaltenders are switched frequently now during games. Therefore, averages are computed on the basis of a 60-minute game.

PENALTIES IN MINUTES

Team	Games	Minutes	Average
BOSTON	74	1,043	14.1
PHILADELPHIA	74	987	13.3
LOS ANGELES	74	810	10.9
ST. LOUIS	74	792	10.7
OAKLAND	74	787	10.6
DETROIT	74	759	10.3
MINNESOTA	74	738	10.0
MONTREAL	74	700	9.5
NEW YORK	74	673	9.1
TORONTO	74	634	8.6
CHICAGO	74	606	8.2
PITTSBURGH	74	552	7.5

STANLEY CUP RESULTS (1967-68)

Series "A"

April 4 at Montreal	Montreal	2	Boston	1
April 6 at Montreal	Montreal	5	Boston	3
April 9 at Boston	Montreal	5	Boston	2
April 11 at Boston	Montreal	3	Boston	2

Montreal wins series, 4-0.

Series "B"

April 4 at New York	New York	3	Chicago	1
April 9 at New York	New York	2	Chicago	1
April 11 at Chicago	Chicago	7	New York	4
April 13 at Chicago	Chicago	3	New York	1
April 14 at New York	Chicago	2	New York	1
April 16 at Chicago	Chicago	4	New York	1

Chicago wins series, 4-2.

STANLEY CUP RESULTS (1967-68) Continued

Series "C"

April 4 at Philadelphia	St. Louis	1	Philadelphia	0
April 6 at Philadelphia	Philadelphia	4	St. Louis	3
April 10 at St. Louis	St. Louis	3	Philadelphia	2
(Larry Keenan scored, 4:10, second overtime period)				
April 11 at St. Louis	St. Louis	5	Philadelphia	2
April 13 at Philadelphia	Philadelphia	6	St. Louis	1
April 16 at St. Louis	Philadelphia	2	St. Louis	1
(Don Blackburn scored, 11:18, second overtime period)				
April 18 at Philadelphia	St. Louis	3	Philadelphia	1

St. Louis wins series, 4-3.

Series "D"

April 4 at Los Angeles	Los Angeles	2	Minnesota	1
April 6 at Los Angeles	Los Angeles	2	Minnesota	0
April 9 at Minnesota	Minnesota	7	Los Angeles	5
April 11 at Minnesota	Minnesota	3	Los Angeles	2
April 13 at Los Angeles	Los Angeles	3	Minnesota	2
April 16 at Minnesota	Minnesota	4	Los Angeles	3
(Milan Marcetta scored, 9:11, first overtime period)				
April 18 at Los Angeles	Minnesota	9	Los Angeles	4

Minnesota wins series, 4-3.

Series "E"

April 18 at Montreal	Montreal	9	Chicago	2
April 20 at Montreal	Montreal	4	Chicago	1
April 23 at Chicago	Montreal	4	Chicago	2
April 25 at Chicago	Chicago	2	Montreal	1
April 28 at Montreal	Montreal	4	Chicago	3
(Jacques Lemaire scored, 2:14, first overtime period)				

Montreal wins series, 4-1.

Series "F"

April 21 at St. Louis	St. Louis	5	Minnesota	3
April 22 at Minnesota	Minnesota	3	St. Louis	2
(Parker MacDonald scored, 3:41, first overtime period)				
April 25 at St. Louis	Minnesota	5	St. Louis	1
April 27 at St. Louis	St. Louis	4	Minnesota	3
(Gary Sabourin scored, 1:32, first overtime period)				
April 29 at St. Louis	St. Louis	3	Minnesota	2
(Bill McCreary scored, 17:27, first overtime period)				
May 1 at Minnesota	Minnesota	5	St. Louis	1
May 3 at St. Louis	St. Louis	2	Minnesota	1
(Ron Schock scored, 2:50, second overtime period)				

St. Louis wins series, 4-3.

Series "G"

May 5 at St. Louis	Montreal	3	St. Louis	2
(Jacques Lemaire scored, 1:41, first overtime period)				
May 7 at St. Louis	Montreal	1	St. Louis	0
May 9 at Montreal	Montreal	4	St. Louis	3
(Bobby Rousseau scored, 1:13, first overtime period)				
May 11 at Montreal	Montreal	3	St. Louis	2

Montreal wins series, 4-0.

INDIVIDUAL PLAYOFF SCORING

	GP	G	A	Pts.	Pim.
Bill Goldsworthy, Minn.	14	8	7	15	12
Milan Marcetta, Minn.	14	7	7	14	4
Dickie Moore, St. L.	18	7	7	14	15
Yvan Cournoyer, Mont.	13	6	8	14	4
Jacques Lemaire, Mont.	13	7	6	13	6
F. St. Marseille, St. L.	18	5	8	13	0
Dave Balon, Minn.	14	4	9	13	14
Stan Mikita, Chi.	11	5	7	12	6
Wayne Connelly, Minn.	14	8	3	11	2
Jean Béliveau, Mont.	10	7	4	11	6
Bobby Hull, Chi.	11	4	6	10	15
Mike McMahon, Minn.	14	3	7	10	4
Claude Provost, Mont.	13	2	8	10	10
P. MacDonald, Minn.	14	4	5	9	2
Larry Keenan, St. L.	18	4	5	9	4
Pit Martin, Chi.	11	3	6	9	2
J.-C. Tremblay, Mont.	13	3	6	9	2
André Boudrias, Minn.	14	3	6	9	8
Henri Richard, Mont.	13	4	4	8	4
John Ferguson, Mont.	13	3	5	8	25
Ray Cullen, Minn.	14	2	6	8	2
Gerry Melnyk, St. L.	17	2	6	8	2
Red Berenson, St. L.	18	5	2	7	9
Doug Robinson, L.A.	7	4	3	7	0
R. Backstrom, Mont.	13	4	3	7	4
L. MacDonald, L.A.	7	3	4	7	2
Dick Duff, Mont.	13	3	4	7	4
Chico Maki, Chi.	11	2	5	7	4
J. P. Parise, Minn.	14	2	5	7	10
Bob McCord, Minn.	14	2	5	7	10
Barc. Plager, St. L.	18	2	5	7	73
Gary Sabourin, St. L.	18	4	2	6	30
Bill Collins, Minn.	10	2	4	6	4
Bob Rousseau, Mont.	13	2	4	6	8
G. Tremblay, Mont.	9	1	5	6	2
Doug Mohns, Chi.	11	1	5	6	12
Terry Crisp, St. L.	18	1	5	6	6
Rod Gilbert, N.Y.	6	5	0	5	4
Ed Joyal, L.A.	7	4	1	5	2
Jim Roberts, St. L.	18	4	1	5	20
W. McKechnie, Minn.	9	3	2	5	0
Claude Larose, Mont.	12	3	2	5	8
Bill McCreary, St. L.	15	3	2	5	0
Gord Labossière, L.A.	7	2	3	5	24
André Lacroix, Phil.	7	2	3	5	0
Bob Schmautz, Chi.	11	2	3	5	2
Forbes Kennedy, Phil.	7	1	4	5	14
Howie Ménard, L.A.	7	0	5	5	24

GOALKEEPERS

	GP	Min.	GA	SO	Ave.
Gump Worsley, Mont.	12	669	21	1	1.88
R. Vachon, Mont.	2	113	4	0	2.13
Montreal Totals	13	782	25	1	1.92
Bernie Parent, Phil.	5	355	8	0	1.35
Doug Favell, Phil.	2	120	8	0	4.00
Empty-Net Goal (Parent)			1		
Philadelphia Totals	7	475	17	0	2.15
Glenn Hall, St. L.	18	1111	45	1	2.43
Seth Martin, St. L.	2	73	5	0	4.10
St. Louis Totals	18	1184	50	1	2.53
Cesare Maniago, Minn.	14	893	39	0	2.62
Ed Giacomin, N.Y.	6	360	18	0	3.00
Denis DeJordy, Chi.	11	662	34	0	3.08
Wayne Rutledge, L.A.	3	149	8	0	3.23
Terry Sawchuk, L.A.	5	280	18	1	3.85
L.A. Totals	7	429	26	1	3.64
Gerry Cheevers, Bost.	4	240	15	0	3.75

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS

Art Ross Trophy

Given to the player who leads the league in scoring points at the end of the regular season.

		GP	G	A	Pts.
1967-68	winner: Stan Mikita, Chicago	72	40	47	87

Previous recipients:

		GP	G	A	Pts.
1966-67	Stan Mikita, Chicago	70	35	62	97
1965-66	Bobby Hull, Chicago	65	54	43	97
1964-65	Stan Mikita, Chicago	70	28	59	87
1963-64	Stan Mikita, Chicago	70	39	50	89
1962-63	Gordie Howe, Detroit	70	38	48	86
1961-62	Bobby Hull, Chicago	70	50	34	84
1960-61	Bernie Geoffrion, Canadiens	64	50	45	95
1959-60	Bobby Hull, Chicago	70	39	42	81
1958-59	Dickie Moore, Canadiens	70	41	55	96
1957-58	Dickie Moore, Canadiens	70	36	48	84
1956-57	Gordie Howe, Detroit	70	44	45	89
1955-56	Jean Béliveau, Canadiens	70	47	41	88
1954-55	Bernie Geoffrion, Canadiens	70	38	37	75
1953-54	Gordie Howe, Detroit	70	33	48	81
1952-53	Gordie Howe, Detroit	70	49	46	95
1951-52	Gordie Howe, Detroit	70	47	39	86
1950-51	Gordie Howe, Detroit	70	43	43	86
1949-50	Ted Lindsay, Detroit	69	23	55	78
1948-49	Roy Conacher, Chicago	60	26	42	68
1947-48	Elmer Lach, Canadiens	60	30	31	61

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS Continued

Former scoring champions

1946–47	Max Bentley, Chicago	60	29	43	72
1945–46	Max Bentley, Chicago	47	31	30	61
1944–45	Elmer Lach, Canadiens	50	26	54	80
1943–44	Herbie Cain, Boston	48	36	46	82
1942–43	Doug Bentley, Chicago	50	33	40	73
1941–42	Bryan Hextall, Rangers	48	24	32	56
1940–41	Bill Cowley, Boston	46	17	45	62
1939–40	Milt Schmidt, Boston	48	22	30	52
1938–39	"Toe" Blake, Canadiens	48	24	23	47
1937–38	Gordie Drillon, Toronto	48	26	26	52
1936–37	Dave Schriner, Americans	48	21	25	46
1935–36	Dave Schriner, Americans	48	19	26	45
1934–35	Charlie Conacher, Toronto	48	36	21	57
1933–34	Charlie Conacher, Toronto	42	32	20	52
1932–33	Bill Cook, Rangers	48	28	22	50
1931–32	Harvey Jackson, Toronto	48	28	25	53
1930–31	Howie Morenz, Canadiens	39	28	23	51
1929–30	Cooney Weiland, Boston	44	43	30	73
1928–29	Ace Bailey, Toronto	44	22	10	32
1927–28	Howie Morenz, Canadiens	43	33	18	51
1926–27	Bill Cook, Rangers	44	33	4	37
1925–26	Nels Stewart, Montreal	36	34	8	42
1924–25	Babe Dye, Toronto	29	38	6	44
1923–24	Cy Denneny, Ottawa	21	22	1	23
1922–23	Babe Dye, Toronto	22	26	11	37
1921–22	Punch Broadbent, Ottawa	24	32	14	46
1920–21	Newsy Lalonde, Canadiens	24	33	8	41
1919–20	Joe Malone, Quebec	24	39	6	45
1918–19	Newsy Lalonde, Canadiens	17	23	9	32
1917–18	Joe Malone, Canadiens	20	44	**	44

** — number of assists not recorded.

Hart Memorial Trophy

Given to the player adjudged to be most valuable to his team.

1967–68 winner: Stan Mikita, Chicago

Previous recipients:

1966–67—Stan Mikita, Chicago
1965–66—Bobby Hull, Chicago
1964–65—Bobby Hull, Chicago
1963–64—Jean Béliveau, Canadiens
1962–63—Gordie Howe, Detroit
1961–62—Jacques Plante, Canadiens
1960–61—"Boom-Boom" Geoffrion, Montreal
1959–60—Gordie Howe, Detroit
1958–59—Andy Bathgate, Rangers
1957–58—Gordie Howe, Detroit
1956–57—Gordie Howe, Detroit

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS Continued

1955–56—Jean Béliveau, Canadiens
1954–55—Ted Kennedy, Toronto
1953–54—Al Rollins, Chicago
1952–53—Gordie Howe, Detroit
1951–52—Gordie Howe, Detroit
1950–51—Milt Schmidt, Boston
1949–50—Chuck Rayner, Rangers
1948–49—Sid Abel, Detroit
1947–48—"Buddy" O'Connor, Rangers
1946–47—Maurice Richard, Canadiens
1945–46—Max Bentley, Chicago
1944–45—Elmer Lach, Canadiens
1943–44—W. "Babe" Pratt, Toronto
1942–43—Bill Cowley, Boston
1941–42—Tommy Anderson, Americans
1940–41—Bill Cowley, Boston
1939–40—Ebbie Goodfellow, Detroit
1938–39—"Toe" Blake, Canadiens
1937–38—Eddie Shore, Boston
1936–37—"Babe" Siebert, Canadiens
1935–36—Eddie Shore, Boston
1934–35—Eddie Shore, Boston
1933–34—Aurel Joliat, Canadiens
1932–33—Eddie Shore, Boston
1931–32—Howie Morenz, Canadiens
1930–31—Howie Morenz, Canadiens
1929–30—Nels Stewart, Montreal
1928–29—Roy Worters, Americans
1927–28—Howie Morenz, Canadiens
1926–27—Herb Gardiner, Canadiens
1925–26—Nels Stewart, Montreal
1924–25—Billy Burch, Hamilton
1923–24—Frank Nighbor, Ottawa

Lady Byng Memorial Trophy

Given to the player adjudged to have exhibited the best type of sportsmanship and gentlemanly conduct, combined with a high standard of playing ability.

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS Continued

1967–68 winner: Stan Mikita, Chicago

Previous recipients:

1966–67—Stan Mikita, Chicago
1965–66—Alex Delvecchio, Detroit
1964–65—Bobby Hull, Chicago
1963–64—Ken Wharram, Chicago
1962–63—Dave Keon, Toronto
1961–62—Dave Keon, Toronto
1960–61—Red Kelly, Toronto
1959–60—Don McKenney, Boston
1958–59—Alex Delvecchio, Detroit
1957–58—Camille Henry, New York
1956–57—Andy Hebenton, New York
1955–56—Earl Reibel, Detroit
1954–55—Sid Smith, Toronto
1953–54—Red Kelly, Detroit
1952–53—Red Kelly, Detroit
1951–52—Sid Smith, Toronto
1950–51—Red Kelly, Detroit
1949–50—Edgar Laprade, New York
1948–49—Bill Quackenbush, Detroit
1947–48—"Buddy" O'Connor, New York
1946–47—Bobby Bauer, Boston
1945–46—"Toe" Blake, Montreal
1944–45—Billy Mosienko, Chicago
1943–44—Clint Smith, Chicago
1942–43—Max Bentley, Chicago
1941–42—Syl Apps, Toronto
1940–41—Bobby Bauer, Boston
1939–40—Bobby Bauer, Boston
1938–39—Clint Smith, N.Y.
1937–38—Gordon Drillon, Toronto
1936–37—Marty Barry, Detroit
1935–36—"Doc" Romnes, Chicago
1934–35—Frank Boucher, N.Y. Rangers
1933–34—Frank Boucher, N.Y. Rangers
1932–33—Frank Boucher, N.Y. Rangers

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS Continued

1931–32—Joe Primeau, Toronto
1930–31—Frank Boucher, N.Y. Rangers
1929–30—Frank Boucher, N.Y. Rangers
1928–29—Frank Boucher, N.Y. Rangers
1927–28—Frank Boucher, N.Y. Rangers
1926–27—Billy Burch, N.Y. Americans
1925–26—Frank Nighbor, Ottawa
1924–25—Frank Nighbor, Ottawa

Vézina Trophy

Given to the goalkeeper, or goalkeepers, having played a minimum of 25 games for the team with the fewest goals scored against it. 1967–68 winners: Gump Worsley and Rogatien Vachon, Montreal.

Previous recipients:

1966–67—Glenn Hall, Denis DeJordy, Chicago
1965–66—Gump Worsley, Charlie Hodge, Montreal
1964–65—Terry Sawchuk, Johnny Bower, Toronto
1963–64—Charlie Hodge, Montreal
1962–63—Glenn Hall, Chicago
1961–62—Jacques Plante, Montreal
1960–61—Johnny Bower, Toronto
1959–60—Jacques Plante, Montreal
1958–59—Jacques Plante, Montreal
1957–58—Jacques Plante, Montreal
1956–57—Jacques Plante, Montreal
1955–56—Jacques Plante, Montreal
1954–55—Terry Sawchuk, Detroit
1953–54—Harry Lumley, Toronto
1952–53—Terry Sawchuk, Detroit
1951–52—Terry Sawchuk, Detroit
1950–51—Al Rollins, Toronto
1949–50—Bill Durnan, Montreal
1948–49—Bill Durnan, Montreal
1947–48—W. "Turk" Broda, Toronto
1946–47—Bill Durnan, Montreal
1945–46—Bill Durnan, Montreal
1944–45—Bill Durnan, Montreal

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS Continued

1943–44—Bill Durnan, Montreal
1942–43—Johnny Mowers, Detroit
1941–42—Frank Brimsek, Boston
1940–41—W. "Turk" Broda, Toronto
1939–40—Dave Kerr, New York
1938–39—Frank Brimsek, Boston
1937–38—C. "Tiny" Thompson, Boston
1936–37—Normie Smith, Detroit
1935–36—C. "Tiny" Thompson, Boston
1934–35—Lorne Chabot, Chicago
1933–34—Charlie Gardiner, Chicago
1932–33—C. "Tiny" Thompson, Boston
1931–32—Charlie Gardiner, Chicago
1930–31—Roy Worters, N.Y. Americans
1929–30—C. "Tiny" Thompson, Boston
1928–29—Geo. Hainsworth, Mtl. Canadiens
1927–28—Geo. Hainsworth, Mtl. Canadiens
1926–27—Geo. Hainsworth, Mtl. Canadiens

Calder Memorial Trophy

Given to the player selected as most proficient in his first year of competition in the National Hockey League.

1967–68 winner: Derek Sanderson, Boston

Previous recipients:

1966–67—Bobby Orr, Boston
1965–66—Brit Selby, Toronto
1964–65—Roger Crozier, Detroit
1963–64—Jacques Laperrière, Montreal
1962–63—Kent Douglas, Toronto
1961–62—Bobby Rousseau, Montreal
1960–61—Dave Keon, Toronto
1959–60—Bill (Red) Hay, Chicago
1958–59—Ralph Backstrom, Montreal
1957–58—Frank Mahovlich, Toronto
1956–57—Larry Regan, Boston
1955–56—Glenn Hall, Detroit
1954–55—Eddie Litzenberger, Chicago

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS Continued

1953–54—Camille Henry, New York
1952–53—Lorne Worsley, New York
1951–52—Bernie Geoffrion, Montreal
1950–51—Terry Sawchuk, Detroit
1949–50—Jack Gelineau, Boston
1948–49—Pentti Lund, New York
1947–48—Jimmy McFadden, Detroit
1946–47—Howie Meeker, Toronto
1945–46—Edgar Laprade, New York
1944–45—Frank McCool, Toronto
1943–44—Gus Bodnar, Toronto
1942–43—Gaye Stewart, Toronto
1941–42—Grant Warwick, N.Y. Rangers
1940–41—Johnny Quilty, Montreal
1939–40—Kilby Macdonald, N.Y. Rangers
1938–39—Frank Brimsek, Boston
1937–38—Cully Dahlstrom, Chicago
1936–37—Syl Apps, Toronto

James Norris Memorial Trophy

Given to the defence player who demonstrates throughout the season the greatest all-around ability in that position.

1967–68 winner: Bobby Orr, Boston

Previous recipients:

1966–67—Harry Howell, New York
1965–66—Jacques Laperrière, Montreal
1964–65—Pierre Pilote, Chicago
1963–64—Pierre Pilote, Chicago
1962–63—Pierre Pilote, Chicago
1961–62—Doug Harvey, New York
1960–61—Doug Harvey, Montreal
1959–60—Doug Harvey, Montreal
1958–59—Tom Johnson, Montreal
1957–58—Doug Harvey, Montreal
1956–57—Doug Harvey, Montreal
1955–56—Doug Harvey, Montreal
1954–55—Doug Harvey, Montreal
1953–54—Red Kelly, Detroit

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS Continued

Conn Smythe Trophy

Given to the most valuable player for his team in the entire playoffs.
1967–68 winner: Glenn Hall, St. Louis

Previous recipients:
1966–67—Dave Keon, Toronto
1965–66—Roger Crozier, Detroit
1964–65—Jean Béliveau, Montreal

Bill Masterton Memorial Trophy

Given to a player who has received inadequate recognition for his contributions to his team's success.
1967–68 winner—Claude Provost, Montreal (first recipient).

STANLEY CUP WINNERS

Season	Champions	Manager	Coach
1967–68	Montreal Canadiens	Sam Pollock	Toe Blake
1966–67	Toronto Maple Leafs	Punch Imlach	Punch Imlach
1965–66	Montreal Canadiens	Sam Pollock	Toe Blake
1964–65	Montreal Canadiens	Sam Pollock	Toe Blake
1963–64	Toronto Maple Leafs	Punch Imlach	Punch Imlach
1962–63	Toronto Maple Leafs	Punch Imlach	Punch Imlach
1961–62	Toronto Maple Leafs	Punch Imlach	Punch Imlach
1960–61	Chicago Black Hawks	Tommy Ivan	Rudy Pilous
1959–60	Montreal Canadiens	Frank Selke	Toe Blake
1958–59	Montreal Canadiens	Frank Selke	Toe Blake
1957–58	Montreal Canadiens	Frank Selke	Toe Blake
1956–57	Montreal Canadiens	Frank Selke	Toe Blake
1955–56	Montreal Canadiens	Frank Selke	Toe Blake
1954–55	Detroit Red Wings	Jack Adams	Jimmy Skinner
1953–54	Detroit Red Wings	Jack Adams	Tommy Ivan
1952–53	Montreal Canadiens	Frank Selke	Dick Irvin
1951–52	Detroit Red Wings	Jack Adams	Tommy Ivan
1950–51	Toronto Maple Leafs	Conn Smythe	Joe Primeau
1949–50	Detroit Red Wings	Jack Adams	Tommy Ivan
1948–49	Toronto Maple Leafs	Conn Smythe	Hap Day
1947–48	Toronto Maple Leafs	Conn Smythe	Hap Day
1946–47	Toronto Maple Leafs	Conn Smythe	Hap Day
1945–46	Montreal Canadiens	Tommy Gorman	Dick Irvin
1944–45	Toronto Maple Leafs	Conn Smythe	Hap Day
1943–44	Montreal Canadiens	Tommy Gorman	Dick Irvin
1942–43	Detroit Red Wings	Jack Adams	Jack Adams
1941–42	Toronto Maple Leafs	Conn Smythe	Hap Day
1940–41	Boston Bruins	Art Ross	Cooney Weiland
1939–40	New York Rangers	Lester Patrick	Frank Boucher
1938–39	Boston Bruins	Art Ross	Art Ross
1937–38	Chicago Black Hawks	Bill Stewart	Bill Stewart
1936–37	Detroit Red Wings	Jack Adams	Jack Adams

STANLEY CUP WINNERS Continued

Season	Champions	Manager	Coach
1935–36	Detroit Red Wings	Jack Adams	Jack Adams
1934–35	Montreal Maroons	Tommy Gorman	Tommy Gorman
1933–34	Chicago Black Hawks	Tommy Gorman	Tommy Gorman
1932–33	New York Rangers	Lester Patrick	Lester Patrick
1931–32	Toronto Maple Leafs	Conn Smythe	Dick Irvin
1930–31	Montreal Canadiens	Cecil Hart	Cecil Hart
1929–30	Montreal Canadiens	Cecil Hart	Cecil Hart
1928–29	Boston Bruins	Art Ross	Cy Dennenny
1927–28	New York Rangers	Lester Patrick	Lester Patrick
1926–27	Ottawa Senators	Dave Gill	Dave Gill
1925–26	Montreal Maroons	Eddie Gerard	Eddie Gerard
1924–25	Victoria Cougars	Lester Patrick	Lester Patrick
1923–24	Montreal Canadiens	Leo Dandurand	Leo Dandurand
1922–23	Ottawa Senators	Tommy Gorman	Pete Green
1921–22	Toronto St. Pats	Charlie Querrie	Eddie Powers
1920–21	Ottawa Senators	Tommy Gorman	Pete Green
1919–20	Ottawa Senators	Tommy Gorman	Pete Green
1918–19	a — No decision.		
1917–18	Toronto Arenas	Charlie Querrie	Dick Carroll

a — In the spring of 1919 the Montreal Canadiens travelled to Seattle to meet Seattle, Pacific Coast champion. After five games had been played—teams were tied at 2 wins each and 1 tie—the series was called off by the local Department of Health because of an influenza epidemic.

Stanley Cup Winners Prior to Formation of NHL in 1917

Season	Champions	Manager	Coach
1916–17	Seattle Metropolitans	Pete Muldoon	Pete Muldoon
1915–16	Montreal Canadiens	George Kennedy	George Kennedy
1914–15	Vancouver Millionaires	Frank Patrick	Frank Patrick
1913–14	Toronto Ontarios	Jack Marshall	Scotty Davidson
**1912–13	Quebec Bulldogs	M. J. Quinn	———
1911–12	Quebec Bulldogs	M. J. Quinn	C. Nolan
1910–11	Ottawa Senators	———	Pud Glass
1909–10	Montreal Wanderers	R. R. Boon	———
1908–09	Ottawa Senators	———	Bruce Stuart
1907–08	Montreal Wanderers	R. R. Boon	Cecil Blachford
1906–07	Kenora Thistles (January)	F. A. Hudson	Tommy Phillips
1906–07	Montreal Wanderers (March)	R. R. Boon	Cecil Blachford
1905–06	Montreal Wanderers	———	———
1904–05	Ottawa Silver Seven	———	A. T. Smith
1903–04	Ottawa Silver Seven	———	A. T. Smith
1902–03	Ottawa Silver Seven	———	A. T. Smith
1901–02	Montreal A. A. A.	———	———
1900–01	Winnipeg Victorias	———	———
1899–1900	Montreal Shamrocks	———	H. J. Trihey
1898–99	Montreal Victorias (Feb.)	———	G. Drinkwater
1898–99	Montreal Shamrocks (March)	———	———
1897–98	Montreal Victorias	———	F. Richardson
1896–97	Montreal Victorias	———	Mike Grant
1895–96	Winnipeg Victorias	———	———
1894–95	Montreal Victorias	———	Mike Grant
1893–94	Montreal A.A.A.	———	———
1892–93	Montreal A.A.A.	———	———

**Victoria defeated Quebec in challenge series. No official recognition.

PART FIVE

THE BEST IN THE BUSINESS

Big-league hockey has been choosing all-star teams since 1931. It may go without saying that, during this time, nobody has dominated the scene the way Detroit's incomparable Gordie Howe has done.

Howe, just turned 40, was nominated to the all-star team for the 10th time at the end of a remarkable 1967–68 season. Add to that nine elections as right-winger on the second squad. And know that, over the past 20 years, he's missed out completely just once. That, sirs, is consistent excellence, just another of the hatful of records owned by Gordie the Great.

At one time, the National Hockey League had its coaches, presumably the men who know best, pick the all-stars. They were biassed, though, and rightly so, since bonuses go with all-star selections; they did the best they could for their own men. So the job was given to writers and sportscasters around the circuit.

The scribes lost the assignment last season when the NHL expanded into six new American cities. The league didn't know the new press corps and decided to dump the whole business back in the coaches' laps.

Beginning in the upcoming 1968–69 campaign, there'll be two all-star votes. The coaches will still pick the official teams at the conclusion of the schedule. But writers and commentators will be asked to select the lineups for a midseason match between the Eastern and Western Divisions.

That spectacle replaces the annual all-star game, inaugurated in

1947 as a means of raising money for the players' pension fund. Originally, the all-stars of the previous year met the holders of the Stanley Cup. In 1951 and '52, they tried pitting the first team against the second, but found that arrangement had no spectator appeal and they reverted to the old formula. Now that is being discarded because of NHL determination to make the all-star show truly representative of its entire membership.

ALL-STAR SELECTIONS

1967-68

Worsley, Gump, Montreal	Goal	Giacomin, Ed, New York
Orr, Bobby, Boston	Defence	Tremblay, J.-C., Montreal
Horton, Tim, Toronto	Defence	Neilson, Jim, New York
Mikita, Stan, Chicago	Centre	Esposito, Phil, Boston
Howe, Gordie, Detroit	Right Wing	Gilbert, Rod, New York
Hull, Bobby, Chicago	Left Wing	Bucyk, Johnny, Boston

1966-67

Giacomin, Ed, New York	Goal	Hall, Glenn, Chicago
Pilote, Pierre, Chicago	Defence	Horton, Tim, Toronto
Howell, Harry, New York	Defence	Orr, Bobby, Boston
Mikita, Stan, Chicago	Centre	Ullman, Norm, Detroit
Wharram, Ken, Chicago	Right Wing	Howe, Gordie, Detroit
Hull, Bobby, Chicago	Left Wing	Marshall, Don, New York

1965-66

Hall, Glenn, Chicago	Goal	Worsley, Lorne, Montreal
Laperrière, Jacques, Montreal	Defence	Stanley, Allan, Toronto
Pilote, Pierre, Chicago	Defence	Stapleton, Pat, Chicago
Mikita, Stan, Chicago	Centre	Béliveau, Jean, Montreal
Howe, Gordie, Detroit	Right Wing	Rousseau, Bobby, Montreal
Hull, Bobby, Chicago	Left Wing	Mahovlich, Frank, Toronto

1964-65

Crozier, Roger, Detroit	Goal	Hodge, Charlie, Montreal
Pilote, Pierre, Chicago	Defence	Gadsby, Bill, Detroit
Laperrière, Jacques, Montreal	Defence	Brewer, Carl, Toronto
Ullman, Norm, Detroit	Centre	Mikita, Stan, Chicago
Provost, Claude, Montreal	Right Wing	Howe, Gordie, Detroit
Hull, Bobby, Chicago	Left Wing	Mahovlich, Frank, Toronto

1963-64

Hall, Glenn, Chicago	Goal	Hodge, Charlie, Montreal
Pilote, Pierre, Chicago	Defence	Vasko, Elmer, Chicago
Horton, Tim, Toronto	Defence	Laperrière, Jacques, Montreal
Mikita, Stan, Chicago	Centre	Béliveau, Jean, Montreal
Wharram, Ken, Chicago	Right Wing	Howe, Gordie, Detroit
Hull, Bobby, Chicago	Left Wing	Mahovlich, Frank, Toronto

1962-63

Hall, Glenn, Chicago	Goal	Sawchuk, Terry, Detroit
Pilote, Pierre, Chicago	Defence	Horton, Tim, Toronto
Brewer, Carl, Toronto	Defence	Vasko, Elmer, Chicago
Mikita, Stan, Chicago	Centre	Richard, Henri, Montreal
Howe, Gordie, Detroit	Right Wing	Bathgate, Andy, New York
Mahovlich, Frank, Toronto	Left Wing	Hull, Bobby, Chicago

1961-62

Plante, Jacques, Montreal	Goal	Hall, Glenn, Chicago
Harvey, Doug, New York	Defence	Brewer, Carl, Toronto
Talbot, Jean-Guy, Montreal	Defence	Pilote, Pierre, Chicago
Mikita, Stan, Chicago	Centre	Keon, Dave, Toronto
Bathgate, Andy, New York	Right Wing	Howe, Gordie, Detroit
Hull, Bobby, Chicago	Left Wing	Mahovlich, Frank, Toronto

1960-61

Bower, Johnny, Toronto	Goal	Hall, Glenn, Chicago
Harvey, Doug, Montreal	Defence	Stanley, Allan, Toronto
Pronovost, Marcel, Detroit	Defence	Pilote, Pierre, Chicago
Béliveau, Jean, Montreal	Centre	Richard, Henri, Montreal
Geoffrion, Bernie, Montreal	Right Wing	Howe, Gordie, Detroit
Mahovlich, Frank, Toronto	Left Wing	Moore, Dickie, Montreal

1959-60

Hall, Glenn, Chicago	Goal	Plante, Jacques, Montreal
Harvey, Doug, Montreal	Defence	Stanley, Allan, Toronto
Pronovost, Marcel, Detroit	Defence	Pilote, Pierre, Chicago
Béliveau, Jean, Montreal	Centre	Horvath, Bronco, Boston
Howe, Gordie, Detroit	Right Wing	Geoffrion, Bernie, Montreal
Hull, Bobby, Chicago	Left Wing	Prentice, Dean, New York

1958-59

Plante, Jacques, Montreal	Goal	Sawchuk, Terry, Detroit
Johnson, Tom, Montreal	Defence	Pronovost, Marcel, Detroit
Gadsby, Bill, New York	Defence	Harvey, Doug, Montreal
Béliveau, Jean, Montreal	Centre	Richard, Henri, Montreal
Bathgate, Andy, New York	Right Wing	Howe, Gordie, Detroit
Moore, Dickie, Montreal	Left Wing	Delvecchio, Alex, Detroit

1957-58

Hall, Glenn, Chicago	Goal	Plante, Jacques, Montreal
Harvey, Doug, Montreal	Defence	Flaman, Fern, Boston
Gadsby, Bill, New York	Defence	Pronovost, Marcel, Detroit
Richard, Henri, Montreal	Centre	Béliveau, Jean, Montreal
Howe, Gordie, Detroit	Right Wing	Bathgate, Andy, New York
Moore, Dickie, Montreal	Left Wing	Henry, Camille, New York

1956-57

Hall, Glenn, Detroit	Goal	Plante, Jacques, Montreal
Harvey, Doug, Montreal	Defence	Flaman, Fern, Boston
Kelly, Red, Detroit	Defence	Gadsby, Bill, New York
Béliveau, Jean, Montreal	Centre	Litzenberger, Eddie, Chicago
Howe, Gordie, Detroit	Right Wing	Richard, Maurice, Montreal
Lindsay, Ted, Detroit	Left Wing	Chevrefils, Real, Boston

1955-56

Plante, Jacques, Montreal	Goal	Hall, Glenn, Detroit
Harvey, Doug, Montreal	Defence	Kelly, Red, Detroit
Gadsby, Bill, New York	Defence	Johnson, Tom, Montreal
Béliveau, Jean, Montreal	Centre	Sloan, Tod, Toronto
Richard, Maurice, Montreal	Right Wing	Howe, Gordie, Detroit
Lindsay, Ted, Detroit	Left Wing	Olmstead, Bert, Montreal

1954-55

Lumley, Harry, Toronto	Goal	Sawchuk, Terry, Detroit
Harvey, Doug, Montreal	Defence	Goldham, Bob, Detroit
Kelly, Red, Detroit	Defence	Flaman, Fern, Boston
Béliveau, Jean, Montreal	Centre	Mosdell, Ken, Montreal
Richard, Maurice, Montreal	Right Wing	Geoffrion, Bernie, Montreal
Smith, Sid, Toronto	Left Wing	Lewicki, Danny, New York

1953-54

Lumley, Harry, Toronto	Goal	Sawchuk, Terry, Detroit
Kelly, Red, Detroit	Defence	Gadsby, Bill, Chicago
Harvey, Doug, Canadiens	Defence	Horton, Tim, Toronto
Mosdell, Ken, Canadiens	Centre	Kennedy, Ted, Toronto
Howe, Gordie, Detroit	Right Wing	Richard, Maurice, Canadiens
Lindsay, Ted, Detroit	Left Wing	Sandford, Ed, Boston

1952-53

Sawchuk, Terry, Detroit	Goal	McNeil, Gerry, Canadiens
Kelly, Red, Detroit	Defence	Quackenbush, Bill, Boston
Harvey, Doug, Canadiens	Defence	Gadsby, Bill, Chicago
Mackell, Fleming, Boston	Centre	Delvecchio, Alex,Detroit
Howe, Gordie, Detroit	Right Wing	Richard, Maurice, Canadiens
Lindsay, Ted, Detroit	Left Wing	Olmstead, Bert, Canadiens

1951-52

Sawchuk, Terry, Detroit	Goal	Henry, Jim, Boston
Kelly, Red, Detroit	Defence	Buller, Hy, Rangers
Harvey, Doug, Canadiens	Defence	Thomson, Jim, Toronto
Lach, Elmer, Canadiens	Centre	Schmidt, Milt, Boston
Howe, Gordie, Detroit	Right Wing	Richard, Maurice, Canadiens
Lindsay, Ted, Detroit	Left Wing	Smith, Sid, Toronto

1950-51

Sawchuk, Terry, Detroit	Goal	Rayner, Chuck, Rangers
Kelly, Red, Detroit	Defence	Thomson, Jim, Toronto
Quackenbush, Bill, Boston	Defence	Reise, Leo, Detroit
Schmidt, Milt, Boston	Centre	Abel, Sid, Detroit Kennedy, Ted, Toronto } Tie
Howe, Gordie, Detroit	Right Wing	Richard, Maurice, Canadiens
Lindsay, Ted, Detroit	Left Wing	Smith, Sid, Toronto

1949-50

Durnan, Bill, Canadiens	Goal	Rayner, Chuck, Rangers
Mortson, Gus, Toronto	Defence	Reise, Leo, Detroit
Reardon, Kenny, Canadiens	Defence	Kelly, Red, Detroit
Abel, Sid, Detroit	Centre	Kennedy, Ted, Toronto
Richard, Maurice, Canadiens	Right Wing	Howe, Gordie, Detroit
Lindsay, Ted, Detroit	Left Wing	Leswick, Tony, Rangers

1948-49

Durnan, Bill, Canadiens	Goal	Rayner, Chuck, Rangers
Quackenbush, Bill, Detroit	Defence	Harmon, Glen, Canadiens
Stewart, Jack, Detroit	Defence	Reardon, Kenny, Canadiens
Abel, Sid, Detroit	Centre	Bentley, Doug, Chicago
Richard, Maurice, Canadiens	Right Wing	Howe, Gordie, Detroit
Conacher, Roy, Chicago	Left Wing	Lindsay, Ted, Detroit

1947-48

Broda, W. "Turk", Toronto	Goal	Brimsek, Frank, Boston
Quackenbush, Bill, Detroit	Defence	Reardon, Kenny, Canadiens
Stewart, Jack, Detroit	Defence	Colville, Neil, Rangers
Lach, Elmer, Canadiens	Centre	O'Connor, "Buddy", Rangers
Richard, Maurice, Canadiens	Right Wing	Poile, "Bud", Chicago
Lindsay, Ted, Detroit	Left Wing	Stewart, Gaye, Chicago

1946-47

Durnan, Bill, Canadiens	Goal	Brimsek, Frank, Boston
Reardon, Kenny, Canadiens	Defence	Stewart, Jack, Detroit
Bouchard, Emile, Canadiens	Defence	Quackenbush, Bill, Detroit
Schmidt, Milt, Boston	Centre	Bentley, Max, Chicago
Richard, Maurice, Canadiens	Right Wing	Bauer, Bobby, Boston
Bentley, Doug, Chicago	Left Wing	Dumart, "Woody", Boston

1945-46

Durnan, Bill, Canadiens	Goal	Brimsek, Frank, Boston
Crawford, Jack, Boston	Defence	Reardon, Kenny, Canadiens
Bouchard, Emile, Canadiens	Defence	Stewart, Jack, Detroit
Bentley, Max, Chicago	Centre	Lach, Elmer, Canadiens
Richard, Maurice, Canadiens	Right Wing	Mosienko, Bill, Chicago
Stewart, Gaye, Toronto	Left Wing	Blake, "Toe", Canadiens

1944-45

Durnan, Bill, Canadiens	Goal	Karakas, Mike, Chicago
Bouchard, Emile, Canadiens	Defence	Harmon, Glen, Canadiens
Hollet, Bill, Detroit	Defence	Pratt, "Babe", Toronto
Lach, Elmer, Canadiens	Centre	Cowley, Bill, Boston
Richard, Maurice, Canadiens	Right Wing	Mosienko, Bill, Chicago
Blake, "Toe", Canadiens	Left Wing	Howe, Syd., Detroit

1943-44

Durnan, Bill, Canadiens	Goal	Bibeault, Paul, Toronto
Seibert, Earl, Chicago	Defence	Bouchard, Emile, Canadiens
Pratt, "Babe", Toronto	Defence	Clapper, "Dit", Boston
Cowley, Bill, Boston	Centre	Lach, Elmer, Canadiens
Carr, Lorne, Toronto	Right Wing	Richard, Maurice, Canadiens
Bentley, Doug, Chicago	Left Wing	Cain, Herb., Boston

1942-43

Mowers, Johnny, Detroit	Goal	Brimsek, Frank, Boston
Seibert, Earl, Chicago	Defence	Crawford, Johnny, Boston
Stewart, Jack, Detroit	Defence	Hollett, Bill, Boston
Cowley, Bill, Boston	Centre	Apps, Syl., Toronto
Carr, Lorne, Toronto	Right Wing	Hextall, Bryan, New York
Bentley, Doug, Chicago	Left Wing	Patrick, Lynn, New York

1941-42

Brimsek, Frank, Boston	Goal	Broda, "Turk", Toronto
Seibert, Earl, Chicago	Defence	Egan, Pat., N.Y. Americans
Anderson, Tommy, N.Y. Americans	Defence	McDonald, Bucko, Toronto
Apps, Syl., Toronto	Centre	Watson, Phil, N.Y. Rangers
Hextall, Bryan, N.Y. Rangers	Right Wing	Drillon, Gord, Toronto
Patrick, Lynn, N.Y. Rangers	Left Wing	Abel, Sid, Detroit

1940-41

Broda, "Turk", Toronto	Goal	Brimsek, Frank, Boston
Clapper, "Dit", Boston	Defence	Seibert, Earl, Chicago
Stanowski, Wally, Toronto	Defence	Heller, Ott, N.Y. Rangers
Cowley, Bill, Boston	Centre	Apps, Syl., Toronto
Hextall, Bryan, N.Y. Rangers	Right Wing	Bauer, Bobby, Boston
Schriner, Dave, Toronto	Left Wing	Dumart, Woody, Boston

1939-40

Kerr, Dave, N.Y. Rangers	Goal	Brimsek, Frank, Boston
Clapper, "Dit", Boston	Defence	Coulter, Art., N.Y. Rangers
Goodfellow, Ebbie, Detroit	Defence	Seibert, Earl, Chicago
Schmidt, Milt, Boston	Centre	Colville, Neil, N.Y. Rangers
Hextall, Bryan, N.Y. Rangers	Right Wing	Bauer, Bobby, Boston
Blake, "Toe", Montreal	Left Wing	Dumart, "Woody", Boston

1938-39

Brimsek, Frank, Boston	Goal	Robertson, Earl, N.Y. Americans
Shore, Eddie, Boston	Defence	Seibert, Earl, Chicago
Clapper, "Dit", Boston	Defence	Coulter, Art., N.Y. Rangers
Apps, Syl., Toronto	Centre	Colville, Neil, N.Y. Rangers
Drillon, Gordon, Toronto	Right Wing	Bauer, Bobby, Boston
Blake, "Toe", Montreal	Left Wing	Gottselig, Johnny, Chicago

1937-38

Thompson, "Tiny", Boston	Goal	Kerr, Dave, N.Y. Rangers
Shore, Eddie, Boston	Defence	Coulter, Art, N.Y. Rangers
Siebert, "Babe", Canadiens	Defence	Seibert, Earl, Chicago
Cowley, Bill, Boston	Centre	Apps, Syl., Toronto
Dillon, Cecil, N.Y. Rangers	Right Wing	Tie: Dillon, Cecil, N.Y. Rangers; Drillon, Gordon, Toronto
Tie: Drillon, Gordon, Toronto; Thompson, Paul, Chicago	Left Wing	Blake, "Toe", Canadiens

1936-37

Smith, Norm, Detroit	Goal	Cude, Wilf., Canadiens
Siebert, "Babe", Canadiens	Defence	Seibert, Earl, Chicago
Goodfellow, Ebbie, Detroit	Defence	Conacher, Lionel, Maroons
Barry, Marty, Detroit	Centre	Chapman, Art, N.Y. Americans
Aurie, Larry, Detroit	Right Wing	Dillon, Cecil, N.Y. Rangers
Jackson, Harvey, Toronto	Left Wing	Schriner, Dave, N.Y. Americans

1935-36

Thompson "Tiny", Boston	Goal	Cude, Wilf., Canadiens
Shore, Eddie, Boston	Defence	Seibert, Earl, Chicago
Siebert, "Babe", Boston	Defence	Goodfellow, E., Detroit
Smith, "Hooley", Maroons	Centre	Thoms, Bill, Toronto
Conacher, C., Toronto	Right Wing	Dillon, C., Rangers
Schriner, D., Americans	Left Wing	Thompson, Paul, Chicago

1934-35

Chabot. L., Chicago	Goal	Thompson, "Tiny", Boston
Shore, Eddie, Boston	Defence	Wentworth, M., Maroons
Seibert, E., Rangers	Defence	Coulter, A. Chicago
Boucher, F., Rangers	Centre	Weiland ,R., Detroit
Conacher, C., Toronto	Right Wing	Clapper, "Dit", Boston
Jackson, H., Toronto	Left Wing	Joliat, A., Canadiens

1933-34

Gardiner, C., Chicago	Goal	Worters, R., Americans
Clancy, "King", Toronto	Defence	Shore, Eddie, Boston
Conacher, L., Chicago	Defence	Johnson, "Ching", Rangers
Boucher, F., Rangers	Centre	Primeau, Joe, Toronto
Conacher, C., Toronto	Right Wing	Cook, W., Rangers
Jackson, H., Toronto	Left Wing	Joliat, A., Canadiens

1932-33

Roach, J. R., Detroit	Goal	Gardiner, C., Chicago
Shore, Eddie, Boston	Defence	Clancy, "King", Toronto
Johnson, "Ching", Rangers	Defence	Conacher, L., Maroons
Boucher, F., Rangers	Centre	Morenz, H., Canadiens
Cook, W., Rangers	Right Wing	Conacher, C., Toronto
Northcott, "Baldy", Maroons	Left Wing	Jackson, H., Toronto

1931-32

Gardiner, C., Chicago	Goal	Worters, R., Americans
Shore, Eddie, Boston	Defence	Mantha, S., Canadiens
Johnson, "Ching", Rangers	Defence	Clancy, "King", Toronto
Morenz, H., Canadiens	Centre	Smith, "Hooley", Maroons
Cook, W., Rangers	Right Wing	Conacher, C., Toronto
Jackson, H., Toronto	Left Wing	Joliat, A., Canadiens

1930-31

Gardiner, Chas., Chicago	Goal	Thompson, "Tiny", Boston
Shore, Eddie, Boston	Defence	Mantha, Sylvio, Canadiens
Clancy, "King", Toronto	Defence	Johnson, "Ching", Rangers
Morenz, Howie, Canadiens	Centre	Boucher, Frank, Rangers
Cook, Wm., Rangers	Right Wing	Clapper, "Dit", Boston
Joliat, Aurel, Canadiens	Left Wing	Cook, "Bun", Rangers

ALL-STAR SCORES

Year	Date	Place	Score	Attendance
1967	January 16/68	Toronto	Toronto 4, All-Stars 3	15,740
1966	January 18/67	Montreal	Montreal 3, All-Stars 0	14,284
1965	October 20	Montreal	All-Stars 5, Montreal 2	13,529
1964	October 10	Toronto	All-Stars 3, Toronto 2	14,232
1963	October 5	Toronto	All-Stars 3, Toronto 3	14,034
1962	October 6	Toronto	Toronto 4, All-Stars 1	14,236
1961	October 7	Chicago	All-Stars 3, Chicago 1	14,534
1960	October 1	Montreal	All-Stars 2, Montreal 1	13,949
1959	October 3	Montreal	Montreal 6, All-Stars 1	13,818
1958	October 4	Montreal	Montreal 6, All-Stars 3	13,989
1957	October 5	Montreal	All-Stars 5, Montreal 3	13,003
1956	October 9	Montreal	All-Stars 1, Montreal 1	13,095
1955	October 2	Detroit	Detroit 3, All-Stars 1	10,111
1954	October 2	Detroit	All-Stars 2, Detroit 2	10,689
1953	October 3	Montreal	All-Stars 3, Montreal 1	14,153
1952	October 5	Detroit	1st Team 1, 2nd Team 1	10,680
1951	October 9	Toronto	1st Team 2, 2nd Team 2	11,469
1950	October 8	Detroit	Detroit 7, All-Stars 1	9,166
1949	October 10	Toronto	All-Stars 3, Toronto 1	13,541
1948	November 3	Chicago	All-Stars 3, Toronto 1	12,794
1947	October 13	Toronto	All-Stars 4, Toronto 3	14,169

PART SIX

THE HALL OF FAME

Bill Cowley, they said, made more wings than Boeing.

Elected this year to professional hockey's Hall of Fame, Cowley was a master playmaker throughout his 13 National League seasons and it seemed that every wingman who skated alongside him, no matter who, became a prolific scorer. Standouts among them would include Roy Conacher, Mel Hill, Ray Getliffe and Herbie Cain.

Many observers think Cowley rates up with the finest centres ever to play hockey. He became the 120th player enshrined in this handsome and modern building, which is situated in the Canadian National Exhibition grounds on Toronto's lakefront.

Cowley was an all-star three times, the NHL's scoring champion once, its most valuable player twice and, though playing in an era of brief schedules, totalled 195 goals and 353 assists in regular season competition.

Cowley started out in big-league hockey with the old St. Louis club, which operated during the 1934-35 season. When the organization collapsed, he moved to Boston Bruins and remained with them until his retirement in 1947.

Also added to the Hall of Fame register in 1968 were Jimmy Dunn and the late Jim Hendy in the builders' section, as men who made important contributions to the sport at the executive level. Dunn is a life-long amateur hockey official in Winnipeg, a city which has sent dozens of players to the NHL, and Hendy was general manager of Cleveland Indians in the American League after beginning in hockey as a telegraph operator at games in New York. He

was the first to compile complete hockey statistics, an idea which he ultimately sold throughout the hockey world and which was his springboard to a distinguished career in the game.

The Hall of Fame was built in 1961 and opened that year by the Right Honorable John Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada. Construction was financed by the six teams then belonging to the NHL on ground provided by the City of Toronto, which owns the Canadian National Exhibition grounds. It is operated by the NHL and the CNE.

The building is open from 2 to 4 P.M. every day of the year and for longer periods during the annual CNE run and on special occasions such as when the Stanley Cup playoffs are being held in Toronto. The curator is Maurice (Lefty) Reid.

The Hall of Fame committee, composed of hockey people and veteran newspapermen and commentators, meets once a year to consider additions to the honor roll. Any person who's been in hockey is eligible either as a player, builder or referee. Normally, a player or referee isn't named until five years after his retirement but that delay can be waived in special cases.

HALL OF FAME MEMBERS

Players

*John J. "Jack" Adams
C. J. Sylvanus "Syl" Apps
*Donald Bain
*Hobart "Hobey" Baker
Martin "Marty" Barry
"Clint" Benedict
Douglas "Doug" Bentley
Max Bentley
Hector "Toe" Blake
*Richard "Dickie" Boon
*George "Buck" Boucher
Frank Boucher
*Russell Bowie
Emile "Butch" Bouchard
Frank Brimsek
Harry "Punch" Broadbent

Walter "Turk" Broda
*Harold H. "Harry" Cameron
Francis "King" Clancy
Aubrey "Dit" Clapper
*Sprague Cleghorn
Neil Colville
*Charlie Conacher
*Alex Connell
William "Bill" Cook
Samuel H. "Rusty" Crawford
*John P. "Jack" Darragh
*Allan "Scotty" Davidson
Clarence "Hap" Day
Cyril "Cy" Denneny
*Charles G. Drinkwater
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Mervyn "Red" Dutton
*Arthur Farrell
*Frank Foyston
Frank Fredrickson
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Herb Gardiner
*James H. "Jimmy" Gardner
*Eddie Gerard
W. M. "Bill" Cowley
*Hamilton L. "Billy" Gilmour
Ebenezer R. "Ebbie" Goodfellow
Frank "Moose" Goheen
*Michael "Mike" Grant
*Wilfred "Shorty" Green
*Silas "Si" Griffis
*Joseph "Joe" Hall
*George Hainsworth
George Hay
*William M. "Riley" Hern
*Thomas "Tom" Hooper
G. R. "Red" Horner
Sydney "Syd" Howe
*John B. "Bouse" Hutton

Harry Hyland
*James Dickenson Irvin
*Ernest "Moose" Johnson
Ivan "Ching" Johnson
Aurel Joliat
Gordon "Duke" Keats
Theodore "Teeder" Kennedy
Elmer James Lach
Edouard "Newsy" Lalonde
*Jean Baptiste "Jack" Laviolette
*Hugh Lehman
*Percy LeSueur
R. B. T. "Ted" Lindsay
*Duncan "Mickey" MacKay
Sylvio Mantha
Joseph Malone
*John "Jack" Marshall
Fred "Steamer" Maxwell
*Frank McGee
William G. "Billy" McGimsie
*George McNamara
*Patrick "Paddy" Moran
*"Howie" Morenz
William "Billy" Mosienko
*Frank Nighbor
*Reginald Noble
Harold "Harry" Oliver
*Lester Patrick
*Tom Phillips
*Didier "Pit" Pitre
Walter "Babe" Pratt
Joseph "Joe" Primeau
*Harvey Pulford
*Frank Rankin
Kenneth "Ken" Reardon
Maurice "Rocket" Richard
*George Richardson
*Arthur H. Ross
*Blair Russell

*Ernie Russell
J. D. "Jack" Ruttan
*Fred Scanlan
Milt Schmidt
David "Sweeney" Schriner
Earl Walter Seibert
*Oliver Seibert
Edward William Shore
*Albert "Babe" Siebert
Harold E. "Joe" Simpson
*Alf Smith
Russell "Barney" Stanley
John "Black Jack" Stewart
*Nelson Stewart
*Bruce Stuart
*"Hod" Stuart
Fred "Cyclone" Taylor (O.B.E.)
*Harry J. Trihey
Cecil "Tiny" Thompson
*Georges Vézina
*Martin Walsh
*Jack Walker
*Harry E. Watson
*Harry Westwick
*Fred Whitcroft
Gordon "Phat" Wilson

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*William M. Northey
*Capt. James T. Sutherland
*Frank Patrick
*Frank D. Smith
*Thomas Franklin Ahearn
*Thomas Patrick Gorman

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*James Norris, Sr.
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*Charles F. Adams
*Paul Loicq
*George V. Brown
*Fred Waghorne
*Walter Brown
*Major Frederic McLaughlin
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Clarence S. Campbell
Claude C. Robinson
Lloyd Turner
Conn Smythe
*George S. Dudley
A. W. "Al" Pickard
*Senator Donat Raymond
*J. Ambrose O'Brien
*James D. Norris
*Fred Hume
*John Viateur "Leo" Dandurand
Frank Dilio
*Frank Calder
Jimmy Dunn

Referees
*Chaucer Elliott
Robert W. "Bobby" Hewitson
*Fred "Mickey" Ion
Michael J. Rodden
Roy "Red" Storey
Cooper Smeaton
William "Bill" Chadwick
**Deceased*

GAMES

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